

JPRS-UPA-89-045
20 JULY 1989



**FOREIGN
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JPRS Report

Soviet Union

Political Affairs

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**AzSSR, GSSR Buros Plan to Improve
Interrepublic Ties**

18300659 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIIY in
Russian 12 May 89 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Central Committee Buro has approved the "Basic Directions for Further Expansion and Strengthening of Traditional Georgia-Azerbaijan Relationships," which was jointly drawn up with the Georgian CP Central Committee.

It was decided to make a practice of exchanging delegations for studying progressive experience in party, ideological and socio-economic activities, among the cities and rayons and enterprises of Georgia and Azerbaijan which have traditional production and economic ties. Joint socio-political measures shall be conducted, connected with historical revolutionary dates and the birthdates of prominent party and state figures, revolutionaries and participants in socialist construction in the Transcaucasus. Measures shall be carried out to perpetuate the memory of the outstanding figures who have made a significant contribution to strengthening the friendship between the Georgian and Azerbaijan peoples.

Measures have been defined for expanding creative concord and close cooperation in the sphere of science and education. It was decided to energize the activity of the Council of Presidents of the Academies of Science of Transcaucasus Republics; to promote the scientists' working out a unified position on certain problems of the historic past of certain regions, and scholarly works to be published only after careful joint study by scholars from both republics and the development of a unified position; and, to study the possibility of joint archaeological expeditions and excavations on the territories of the two republics. Joint ethnographic and folklore studies shall be carried out, as well as scientific-practical conferences and meetings of scientists and specialists on urgent scientific problems, to include the problem of preserving articles of history and culture, ethnography, folklore, language and so on. The need for opening Georgian and Azerbaijani boarding schools, national schools and kindergartens shall be studied and facilitated. Concrete measures shall be implemented to improve the teaching of Georgian and Azerbaijanian languages in the republics' schools; various forms of exchanging work experience on language instruction shall be employed; and the teaching of the History of Azerbaijan shall be introduced in Azerbaijani schools in the Georgian SSR, while the History of Georgia shall be taught in Georgian schools in the Azerbaijan SSR. Joint groups of Georgian and Azerbaijanian scholars shall be established to work out programs and textbooks. Folk art groups, and singing and dancing ensembles for the popular songs and dances of both republics shall be promoted and established in the national schools. Scientific-research institutions, higher and other academic institutions and organizations of the

Georgian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR shall become sponsors of general-educational schools. Refresher-training courses shall be organized in Baku and Tbilisi for teachers, instructors and other officials at educational and cultural-educational institutions. Measures shall be worked out and implemented for the complete supply of textbooks in the Georgian and Azerbaijani languages for general-educational schools, and for improving their technical equipment. Joint measures by the Georgian SSR and Azerbaijan ministries of public education shall be supported for special-purpose training of specialists at academic institutions and graduate schools, in consideration of the need for cadres in rayons where the majority of the citizens are Azerbaijanians or Georgians.

The document adopted envisages strengthening creative cooperation in the areas of literature and the arts, and further strengthening the interaction and mutual-enrichment of the cultures of Georgia and Azerbaijan. It has been decided to establish in Baku and Tbilisi cultural centers of the Georgian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR; to energize the exchange of professional theatrical and musical collectives, as well as soloists; to make a practice of exchanging invitations among directors, producers, choreographers, and prominent masters of the arts; and to hold soirees in memory of figures in the arts and literature of both republics. Concrete plans shall be drawn up and implemented every year for cultural-educational interaction on sponsorship of rayons and villages where the majority of the populace is of Azerbaijanian or Georgian extraction.

The following questions shall be studied: expanding the practice of mutual translation and publication of the works of classical and modern writers in the Georgian and Azerbaijanian languages; establishing museums at the houses of prominent public figures of the Azerbaijanian and Georgian peoples in Kakhskiy Rayon of Azerbaijan SSR and Marneulskiy Rayon of Georgian SSR; further creative development and professional growth of the national theaters for the purpose of determining in the future the possibility of opening state theaters on their basis; and establishing amateur film studios at the Palace of Culture in the village of Alibayli, Kakhskiy Rayon, Azerbaijan SSR and in the Marneulskiy Rayon of Georgian SSR.

Upon agreement, the appropriate republic organs shall carry out certification and, as necessary, restoration of Azerbaijanian and Georgian monuments situated on the territories of both republics.

There are plans to expand the exchange of telecasts and television shows, films and concert programs, and to organize joint performances on television and radio by party and soviet officials, figures in science and culture, and youth representatives. Periodic publication of joint issues of republic newspapers, and the magazines KOMMUNIST AZERBAIJANA and KOMMUNIST GRUZII is envisaged; the practice shall be continued of annually

dedicating one of the issues of the magazines LITERATURNYY AZERBAIJAN and LITERATURNAYA GRUZIYA to Georgian and Azerbaijani literature; a 30-minute broadcast in the Georgian language will be made every week on Azerbaijan radio (and regular Azerbaijan-language broadcasts shall be conducted on Georgian radio); and setting up TV-bridges between Baku and Tbilisi shall become the practice. Joint programs shall be adopted for improving the quality of reception of TV and radio broadcasts and telephone communications between the two republics; and same-day delivery between the two republics shall be assured for mail and newspapers.

In concrete instances, where the appropriate desire is expressed, on a purely voluntary and legal basis, assistance shall be rendered to Ingiloytsy—residents of the Belokanskiy, Zakatalskiy and Kakhsskiy Rayons—to change their surnames and nationalities.

There are plans to open stores in the consumers' cooperative system, public catering facilities, and also specialized stores or sections in existing trade institutions in rayons where the majority of citizens are Georgians or Azerbaijanis in both republics, for the sale of souvenirs, periodical and publications, political and artistic literature; and to hold Spring and Fall inter-republic trade fairs every year in the capitals, and also in the neighboring rayons of the two republics.

It has been decided to make a practice of awarding honorific titles and other awards to representatives of the working class, the peasantry, and scientific and creative intelligentsia who have made a tangible contribution to the further development of Georgian-Azerbaijani relationships.

A joint resolution of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Georgian CP Central Committee instructs the communist-administrators of ministries and agencies, creative societies, and the editors of republic newspapers and magazines to draw up and set about the realization of specific long-term plans for cooperation and interaction, aimed at further strengthening the traditional friendship of our fraternal nations.

Reorganization of Georgian Foreign Affairs Ministry Detailed

18300645 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian
11 May 89 p 3

[Interview with Georgian SSR Foreign Affairs Minister Georgiy Dmitrievich Dzhavakhishvili by Eka Akhalkatsi: "Georgia's MFA: A New Model"; date and place not given]

[Text] As already reported, at a regular session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau held on 6 May, a resolution was adopted jointly with the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, on measures to improve the activity of the republic's foreign affairs ministry.

In order to coordinate political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other forms of cooperation between the Georgian SSR and foreign countries, and in order to expand its sovereignty and strengthen its prestige in the international arena, the GSSR MFA has been instructed to step up its work on developing all forms of international relations between Georgia and foreign countries.

In this connection, our correspondent met with republic Foreign Affairs Minister Georgiy Dzhavakhishvili and asked him to respond to a number of questions:

[Akhalkatsi] Georgiy Dmitrievich, what brought about the necessity for the current reorganization of the ministry?

[Dzhavakhishvili] It's no secret to anyone that the prestige of our ministry in the international arena has been rather low and the MFA has had little influence on the socio-economic life of Georgia. Incidentally, the idea of restructuring our work emerged about five years ago, but at that time we were not yet ready for the changes.

Our old structure has totally outlived itself. GOKSS and GODIKS [unknown], the Trade and Industry Chamber of Georgia, GruzIMPEKS [unknown], and the republic's customs service had "existed" without the proper coordination. Hencefore we shall coordinate their work to the utmost of our ability; and we shall provide recommendations and render assistance in information-propaganda support of various measures abroad. I have in mind republic participation in the activity of international organizations; and, holding international conferences, meetings, symposia, exhibits, festivals, Republic Days, and so on.

The new system will make it possible to utilize our potential to the maximum.

[Akhalkatsi] Quite a few enterprises have been established in Georgia jointly with foreign firms. But, in the opinion of specialists, their output is still not very large. What kind of measures will the MFA take in order to increase their effectiveness?

[Dzhavakhishvili] We shall provide maximum assistance to the ministries and agencies, and to various institutions in their cooperation with foreign firms; provide them the necessary information about these firms, and together with other agencies, will take measures to increase the degree of national-economic yield from this cooperation. In order to expand contacts to the maximum, and in view of the increased authority, an administration on questions of coordination foreign ties will function at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the ministerial staff will be increased by 23.5 persons.

[Akhalkatsi] Georgiy Dmitrievich, you were speaking about the need for increased prestige in the international

arena for the ministry entrusted to you. How will our MFA be represented abroad?

[Dzhavakhishvili] This is a very important feature. Georgia needs people who will represent its interests. Only under these conditions will it be possible to solve in a timely manner a wide range of problems associated with development of the entire complex of the republic's ties with foreign countries. Therefore, we will be regularly sending diplomatic personnel to work in USSR embassies in Iran, Turkey, Greece, France, the FRG and the USA. This is a realistic means of expanding the republic's sovereignty.

And furthermore, a decision was recently taken to set up a Georgian department of the USSR Commission on UNESCO Affairs at the GSSR MFA.

[Akhalkatsi] In accordance with the new statute on the Georgian MFA, one of its functions will be to provide political and diplomatic support to republic relations with foreign states in the sphere of education.

[Dzhavakhishvili] Low cadre skill is our common misfortune. And the Georgian MFA will be able to maintain a high level of activity only if the republic's economy is strong. Therefore, we will begin with strengthening the cadres, and above all in the sphere of economics.

A month ago we received permission to take part in setting up a department at the Managerial School at the Tbilisi affiliate of the Moscow Cooperative Institute of Tsentsosoyuz, for training supervisors and specialists in the sphere of foreign-economic activities, which will operate on principles of self-financing and will pay its own way without subsidies. Training will be carried on at a very high level, and our school will turn out specialists with a broad profile. In addition, official arrangements exist with the Bank of Vienna: they have agreed to accept three of our specialists with higher economic education. We shall also select three for Harvard University, in various specialties. Moreover, England and Austria will themselves pay the expenses—after all, owing to the increased professionalism of our cadres, it will become easier for them to establish contacts with Georgia, and they are very interested in this.

Not long ago we signed a Protocol on plans to establish a consultation-mediation enterprise in Tbilisi. Its sponsors in the republic will be the MFA and the Tbilisi Managerial School. It will represent the interests of Georgian organizations in Israel, and Israeli organizations in our republic; and one of its first steps will be organizing cooperation between the republic Tourism and Excursion Council and the corresponding Israeli firms for regular exchange of tourist groups. The activity of the joint enterprise will be directed toward consultation and mediation services connected with the production of consumer goods, improving the technical-economic base, and extensive use of the latest technology.

[Akhalkatsi] And one final question—Does the new model for the Georgian MFA have an analog in the country?

[Dzhavakhishvili] No. We are the first. Well, what of it? After all, you have to start somewhere...

Uzbek Ministers Review Official Embezzlement Problem, Related Issues

18300734 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 89 p 5

[Unattributed report: "At the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 29 May, a scheduled meeting of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers considered the issue of work by soviet and economic organs of the republic on reinforcing the control over the preservation of socialist property. Based on the results of the review, the operation of some ministries and departments, and *ispolkoms* [executive committees] of soviets of people's deputies in this important sector of national economy was acknowledged to be unsatisfactory. It was noted that theft, including pilfering, of socialist and public property, mismanagement, and spoilage of valuable objects inflict considerable losses on the economy every year. This is confirmed by the following data and facts quoted at the meeting.

In the system of the Uzbek SSR Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee], the loss due to the spoilage of agricultural products, shortcomings in record-keeping and reporting, wastefulness, and mismanagement came up to 10 million rubles in 1988. Over the last 5 years, the debt not covered increased in the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Trade by a factor of 4.4, and at the *Uzbekbriyash* by a factor of 7.3. Theft continues to occur at the enterprises and organizations of the Bukhara, Syrdarya, and Kashkadarya trade administrations, as well as in the consumer unions of Tashkent, Fergana, Namangan, Kashkadarya, and Andizhan Oblasts.

The collegiums of individual ministries and departments do not combat the unfavorable phenomena resolutely, do not evaluate in a principled manner the actions of managers who put up with the violations of financial discipline, and on occasion themselves embark on the path of abuses. In the systems of the Uzbek SSR *Minbyt*, the *Goskomvodkhoz*, and the Ministry of Health of the republic, cases have been discovered in which managers of enterprises, organizations, and offices also took part in illegal financial operations. There have been many violations in the operation of cooperatives.

The lack of profound perestroika in the operation of ministerial auditing divisions was pointed out as a cause leading to theft, embezzlement, and cheating of the state. Many audits are still carried out in a superficial manner, nominally, without due results. There have been no appreciable changes in the prevention of abuses. No

timely measures are taken for fully staffing the control divisions with highly skilled cadres. In the Uzbek SSR Minbyt, 30 percent of auditing positions are vacant, in the Uzbek SSR Minkultury [Ministry of Culture], 21 percent, in the Uzbek SSR Minzdrav [Ministry of Health] 11 percent, and in the Uzbek SSR Minobrazovaniya 10.6 percent.

The insufficient speed of response by our law enforcement organs is a factor in the work on the timely detection and elimination of the root causes of cheating the state and in the struggle with the pilferers of people's assets. On some audit materials turned over to the investigative organs, no action is taken; those guilty of stealing valuable objects and funds are not brought up on criminal charges, and indemnity payments are not imposed on them. This affects other officials with financial responsibilities in a demoralizing manner, and builds confidence of impunity for the deeds committed.

The presidium sternly indicated to the leaders of the Uzbek SSR Gosagroprom (T.N. Nabiyeu), the Uzbek SSR Mintorg [Ministry of Trade] (K.N. Kamilova), the Uzbek SSR Goskomvodka (E. Tursunov) and the Uzbek SSR Minzdrav [Ministry of Health] (S.M. Bakhramov) that such an attitude toward the issues of protecting the people's assets is inadmissible, and put them on notice concerning their personal responsibility for the need to undertake radical measures for ensuring the preservation of socialist property. To this end, it was suggested that cases of hiring persons who have previously compromised themselves in positions of financial responsibility for work in these sectors be rooted out, that the divisions be fully staffed, that the standard of work of the audit services be improved abruptly, and that an environment of intolerance for the pilferers of people's assets be created in labor collectives.

The Uzbek SSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] (U.S. Rakhimov) and the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Justice (B.G. Alimdzhonov), together with the Uzbek SSR Prosecutor's Office and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court, were given the assignment to take efficient measures for reinforcing preventive, precautionary, and legal work in all spheres of the national economy and among the populace. Also, the duration of investigations and consideration of cases based on materials furnished by economic organs should be reduced as much as possible, and daily control should be established to ensure that the ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations indemnify the state for damages fully and in a timely manner.

A sharp and principled discussion at the meeting of the presidium occurred when cases of failing to comply with designs and cost estimates in the republic were reviewed. In the 4 past months of this year, 14 cases were detected in which the cost estimates of an array of structures were reconfirmed with a total of 3 million rubles in cost escalations. Among them are schools in the city of Nukus

and the settlement of Orak-Bolga, where the cost escalation came to 519,000 rubles (built for the the UKS [Capital Construction Administration] of the Karakalpak ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers; general designers—institutes Uzagromezhkolkhozproyekt and Uzgipromemzhilproyekt; general contractor Trust No 166 of the former Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction); the Benkov art school in the city of Tashkent, 484,000 rubles (built for the Uzbek SSR Minkultury by the general contractor Uzagrostroy); the building of the Zarbdar rayon party committee and executive committee, 395,000 rubles (the Syrdarya Oblast Executive Committee and the PMK-8 [Mobile Motorized Equipment Pool] of the trust "Bustons-ovkhazstroy" respectively), and some other structures.

The design organizations of Uzagromezhkolkhozstroy, TashNIIpigenplan, Tashgiprogor, the SAF [Central Asian Branch] of GiproNIIzdrav, former Samarkand and Bukhara branches of the UzNIIpradoostroitelstva, and the Nukus branch of Uzgiproselstroy allow cost estimate statistics to be unreliable in the working documents they themselves prepare, which brings about escalations in the overall estimated cost of structures. In their turn, some contracting organizations of the Uzbek SSR Gosstroy [State Construction Committee] and the Uzagrostroy yield to the customers and sign the protocols without duly verifying the completeness of the design and cost-estimate documentation, which subsequently brings about failures to comply with the standard schedules for erecting structures.

The leaders of the Uzbek SSR Minkultury, Uzbek SSR Minzdrav, the Council of Ministers of the Karakalpak ASSR, of the Syrdarya and Bukhara Oblast Executive Committees and the Tashkent City Executive Committee responsible for this section of work are not taking due and timely measures in order to put an end to the violation of procedures for preparing design and cost estimates. The Goskomarkhitektura and the Uzglav-gosekspertiza, which are called upon to ensure coordination of the work of design organizations and oversight of the operation of reviewing organizations in the field, pay extremely insufficient attention to this important endeavor. No principled, statesmanlike evaluation of the guilty parties is made with regard to the detected cases of mistakes and miscalculations in design work and violations in construction.

The presidium condemned existing cases of violations in preparing design and cost-estimate documentation. A serious notice was issued to the leaders of some ministries and departments, executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies—customers, and construction and design organizations to the effect that it is inadmissible to practice erroneous, arbitrary methods of making changes in the volume, layout, design, and other solutions, changing the finishing materials in the process of construction to more expensive ones, as well as violating standard construction schedules which brings about a considerable escalation of costs of structures.

Heads of the design institutes UzNIIPgradostroitelstva (A.V. Ganiyev), TashNIIPigenplan (I.T. Adamov), Tashgiprogor (D.Sh. Islamov), SAF GiproNIIZdrav (V.S. Bakharev), Uzagromezhkolkhozproyekt (R.N. Shamanurov), Uzgiproremzhilproyekt (O.N. Bektimirov), Uzgiproselstroy (R.I. Kadyraliyev) have been warned about their personal responsibility for the quality of design documentation produced by the institutes and their branches.

The Uzbek SSR Gosstroy, Goskomarkhitektura, Uzpromstroybank [Uzbek Industrial Construction Bank], Uzzhilsotsbank [Uzbek Bank for Housing and Municipal Services and Social Development], and Uzagprombank [Uzbek Agroindustrial Bank] were given the assignment to make control stricter, take advantage to a greater degree of the rights given to them, and apply relevant sanctions against violators in a timely manner.

**Chairman Morgun on Goskompriroda Startup,
National Ecological Priorities**

18300652 Moscow *POLITICHESKOYE*

OBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 6, Apr 89 pp 34-41

[*POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE* interview with Fedor Trofimovich Morgun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature: "Healing the Wounds of the Earth"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [*POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE*] More than a year has passed since the State Committee for the Protection of Nature was set up. How do you assess the results of work in your new post.

[Morgun] That is not quite accurate. It is less than a year. In January of last year the resolution was indeed passed to set up our committee. I was appointed to the post of chairman in March. My deputy was confirmed in June. And it was only in June and July of last year that we started to select personnel. So that essentially the State Committee for the Protection of Nature has been functioning only for a few months. For a long time we did not even have an administrative building. It was really only in December that we got a roof over our heads. We had to find 450 experts. Today we have hired 350 workers. Selection and placement of personnel is in full swing in the republic, oblast and rayon elements of the nature protection departments. There are also more than enough problems there. There are not even administration buildings in many regions.

But the main thing is that to this day no proper ecological accounting exists in the country. Even though we have repeated Lenin's dictum on any and all subjects: "Socialism is accounting." But it is precisely the accounting for ecologically complex situations here in the country that has not been put to right. Here is a simple example. I recently asked leading specialists in the State Committee for the Protection of Nature what seemed to be an elementary question: "What is the amount, even the approximate amount, of urban,

domestic and industrial solid waste in our country?" No one could provide even an approximate figure, let alone an accurate one. No one had ever made such a reckoning in the country. How can everything be measured? How do we establish acceptable parameters? And indeed, how do we make the measurements? By what method? We need an appropriate technique for doing the calculations, instruments, and finally, specialists who would be able to handle it. For we cannot dispatch experts from the capital for each alarm signal. We must establish ecological records at the local level. Or more accurately, construct an entire chain of ecological safety, from the all-union committee to the lowest subdivisions, and back again. And for this, I repeat, we need personnel, and personnel who are not only ecologically literate and well equipped but also enthusiasts in their business.

The ecologies of the Baykal, the Aral and the Volga are a national misfortune. But having the proper amount of water in the Volga depends on the purity of the unnamed small streams that are sometimes not even marked on the map. And it requires the creation and organization of the kind of ecological monitoring system that constantly monitors the largest river in Europe and the smallest unnamed brook.

[*POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE*] A great deal is now being written about ecological problems and the struggle to preserve nature through the efforts of the public. And when we read these published pieces the following question involuntarily arises: is not the ecology departmental problems and to no less degree moral problems? And are we not involuntarily "confining" the struggle for the ecology in the framework of nature conservation? Are we not through this approach reducing the entire global nature of the problem to its technocratic aspect? For the struggle for the ecology of a culture or a history is essentially all part of the same thing.

[Morgun] As I understand it, you are posing the question more broadly. You are identifying the concept of "ecology" with the habitat, the "living environment," into which the way of life of the individual, the social group or the nation has been inserted. This way of posing the question is very contemporary and legitimate. Life does include the interweaving of many environments making up the whole—in practice an indivisible whole: natural, physical (material), cultural, psychological and so forth. I would like to formulate the main principles of the ecology of man thus: a well structured life for people in an "unwounded" natural environment. The basis of this is recognition of the unity: "habitat plus human qualities."

But in the mass consciousness the scientific term "ecology" has gradually become synonymous with the safety of nature as the result of the actions of man himself. And today science has revealed the growing technical and social complexity of ecologization in development. It has turned out that it can be resolved only given certain social and cultural prerequisites.

Changes in the qualitative (and quantitative) status of even one of the components of the "living environment," for example, nature (which in turn is divided into components such as the biosphere, the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the lithosphere and so forth) threaten the loss by mankind of a number of very important elements and his cultural heritage.

The "living environment" is not only the receptacle of our everyday life but also the teacher and custodian of culture. It is an organism, a subject of action and the object, a building site and the very fine link between historical epochs. It is precisely in preserving the complexity and indissolubility of the "living environment" that our committee sees its basic task.

The special importance of the "ecology" in the modern world can also be explained by the fact that it is the milieu in which man reproduces, the milieu for his spiritual and physical potential and the shaping of future generations. Satisfying man's physical and spiritual needs is the basic aim of our state's domestic policy. Everything that happens in the country, in economics, in cultural life, in the social sphere, should be looked at through the prism of the duality of these needs. This is why all action undertaken today by our state committee to conserve nature must necessarily be assessed also from moral standpoints.

Morality divorced from the specific conditions of human society does not exist. Then it is no longer morality but illusion, a juggling with abstract philosophical concepts. We regard maintaining conditions for a healthy life for the individual and preserving all the diversity of plants and animals and the restoration of natural landscapes, including unique ones, and protecting cultural and historical values against adverse anthropogenic effects, that is, maintaining conditions in which a harmoniously developed individual may be shaped, as a process that, although beset with many difficulties, is nevertheless a moral process. And contrariwise, specialists, particularly production leaders, who pursue only departmental interests without looking into the need for an ecologically harmonious way to organize the activity of their own enterprises, should with full justification be accused of immorality.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] Ecological culture, or more accurately, literacy, is what, in your opinion, contains this concept today, and the content with which the future should be filled, is it not? Is it not high time to introduce a course to eliminate ecological illiteracy in the VUZ's, particularly the technical VUZ's, and perhaps also in the schools?

[Morgun] Not just high time. It is, as they say, more than high time. In ecological matters our illiteracy is sometimes monstrous. We are astonished that there is no training in this field, from family to production collective, school and institute. Let me give you a simple example: school textbooks on, say, botany or zoology.

How are they compiled, what is the sum of knowledge that we are giving children on those subjects? How many pistils or stamens there are on a particular plant or to which family of quadrupeds the wolf belongs... But ask any schoolchild why people die of cancer or why the fish have left the stream that flows by the school window, or why there is soil erosion, or why the once mighty forest is withering away. Or where, finally, those very plants whose pistils and stamens he has learned off by heart have gone. And he has no answer.

Yes, that is the children. Many adults, people living both in the city and in the countryside, do have some elementary practical knowledge, some ecological literacy. For example, why it is impossible to pour oil from a motorcycle onto the ground? Or from a tractor? Or a truck? But take any factory. They have become used to doing that.

This is why ecologization of thinking and the individual's way of life is a broad sociocultural process that has various degrees and levels. But practice shows that the accumulation by an individual of a certain sum of ecological knowledge by no means leads automatically to ecological literacy in his behavior. Such knowledge is filtered in the family and transformed under the influence of professional knowledge and local traditions, in short, it is refracted by the culture.

We need to "ecologize" the professional thinking of people employed in the various spheres of activity, and to work on the kind of concepts and ideas that would be accessible to an extensive range of practical workers and the public and would serve the cause of indoctrination and education in nature conservation.

On the humanistic plane the social interpretation of ecological knowledge is designed to serve the awareness of each individual as a part of humankind. Real humanism and an understanding of the uniqueness and inimitableness of nature, and of "humankind" depend largely on how deeply ecological knowledge penetrates into the various strata of human culture.

Unfortunately, the thesis of the "subjugation" of nature has still not been eradicated. If an ecologically illiterate person makes economic decisions then the consequences are unpredictable. Accordingly, economic leaders in the national economy should be covered first. The basics of such knowledge should be taught through a system of permanent ecological indoctrination and education. It should start within the family and then be continued in the school, where along with obtaining theoretical knowledge, greater emphasis should be laid on the public activity of schoolchildren through work in school forests, nature friendship clubs, detachments of "green" and "blue" patrols and so forth.

But the main thing is ecological education in the higher school. Competence in these matters is of special importance not only for simple workers but first and foremost for managers in all kinds of production facilities.

Together with interested organizations our committee has embarked on intensive work on the concept of ecological enlightenment, education and indoctrination. It is not by chance that an Administration for the Propaganda of Ecological Knowledge has already been set up within the structure of the committee.

What have the State Committee for the Protection of Nature and its subdivisions at the local level had to deal with? Within the country there is an acute lack of precisely ecologically educated people. No, there are more than enough people in any particular region who want "to fight for the ecology." And a number of representatives of the so-called "unofficial associations" have also offered their services. But it is one thing to want and quite another to be able to organize the work, set up cooperation with those same industrial enterprises, and acquire the necessary equipment and apparatus and develop an ecological service. In short, it is a quite troublesome but at the same time humdrum business.

Protest, even when it is justified against an enterprise that is poisoning the environment, is not a constructive concept about how to make that plant or factory ecologically clean. And accordingly, we now hear complaints that "these kind of people" have not been gathered together in the State Committee for the Protection of Nature. But making improvements in the entire business of nature conservation is possible only given a sharp upsurge in ecological standards and knowledge among the broad masses of the population. In order to change the ecological situation in the country and throughout the world what is needed first and foremost is the appropriate knowledge, which the population still does not have. We therefore plan the following:

- to devise and introduce into general education schools, secondary specialized and higher educational establishments programs for ecological indoctrination and training, including theoretical and practical training for schoolchildren and students;
- during the period 1991-1995 to train at least 2,500 people with higher and secondary specialized education, and in the two subsequent five-year plans at least 3,000 specialists annually in nature conservation;
- during the period through the year 2000 we plan to set up about 200 ecological departments (including up to 100 departments during the 13th Five-Year Plan);
- gradually to improve the skills of specialists in ecology through a system of sector, intersector, republic and other institutes and faculties.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] To some extent problems of the ecology are today being transformed into political problems. There are many examples of this. Essentially, in the programs of the popular fronts in the Baltic and in the Povolzhye region the

section on the ecology occupies one of the key places. Many of those involved in these movements support those programs precisely because of this point. So perhaps it is worth during the initial stages in organizing "the elimination of ecological illiteracy" also to bring into play an extensive network of political training? With its houses of political enlightenment and this ability rapidly to organize the training process, and with its trained corps of propagandists adequately trained in politics, economics and philosophy. For it is high time to switch from spontaneous protest and the spontaneous collection of signatures to constructive actions.

[Morgun] Undoubtedly! The system of political enlightenment could provide invaluable help in this matter. Essentially the collective at each kolkhoz, plant and factory today needs specific ecological knowledge. And I think that the party organs at the local level should maintain this enlightenment program under their control. Proceeding from their own experience gained in party work I see a very broad spectrum of various kinds of measures. From entertaining, intelligible lectures, based on content rather than form, that could be presented in the plant brigade or kolkhoz farmstead, to discussion of specific problems of the ecology, involving the broadest strata of the public. These kinds of discussions could be organized by those same houses of enlightenment at the local level. In the former case the role of lecturer could, or more accurately should, be played by engineering and technical personnel. Perhaps, someone from among the leading workers at enterprises or workers from the nature conservation organs. With regard to the discussions and debates on particular projects and work on constructive solutions to specific problems of the ecology in a region, here the representatives of science and the creative intelligentsia and our brother the journalist should speak. Although I repeat that to understand a particular ecological problem, or even to write a scathing article about it, is simpler than finding a constructive solution that does no harm to either people or the economy. But in my opinion the plans for the system of political enlightenment should include precisely the forms of ecological indoctrination in which the broad masses can participate and monitor. It is precisely through this kind of system that it is simpler to reveal the ecologically literate personnel from an aktiv, and even conduct retraining for some propagandists.

Yes, and it would not be a bad thing for the journal POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE to give more attention to ecological problems, and perhaps deal with them systematically. Eminent scientists, economists, managers, writers and cultural figures should appear on the pages of the CPSU Central Committee journal, not just the chairman of the State Committee for the Protection of Nature.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] Our journal is prepared to cooperate with all those who enthusiastic about the ecology.

Fedor Trofimovich, many party and government resolutions have been passed on environmental protection for particular regions. But why is it that the apparently rigid documents are nonetheless "not working"? Or is it that they do not make provision for strict economic sanctions against those who violate the ecology? What, in your view, should the economic and legal levers be?

[Morgun] Yes, the Soviet public is talking and writing with pain and alarm about instances of criminal environmental pollution and the worsening ecological situation in industrial centers and across extensive natural-economic regions. It was not happenstance that in their statements the delegates to the 19th All-Union Party Conference called for special attention to be paid to these problems. "In fact, the protection of nature is a matter of vital necessity," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized during his meeting with workers in Kiev. Every one of us must be alarmed that in recent years the ecological situation has deteriorated sharply. There are many reasons for this. The stress in mankind's relations with the environment has not come about just by itself. Ecological confusion has now focused within itself the many years of the imperfect use of equipment and technology in production, the status of its material resources, and indeed the major errors made in the location of production forces. The predominantly extensive, non-comprehensive nature of the development of the national economy and the absence in the sectors and enterprises of any economic interest in making rational use of the environment have given rise to counter "blows." Of course, decisions have been made in each particular case, commissions have been set up, additional resources have been allocated for nature conservation measures, and the guilty have been punished. However, partial solutions are manifestly inadequate. What was needed was the proper implementation of a comprehensive and goal-oriented program to solve ecological problems in the country.

At the same time organizational questions also need to be resolved. The functions of state management and control in the field of nature conservation were spread between nine state committees and seven ministries—exactly like the proverb "too many cooks spoil the broth." But the situation was made even more complicated by the fact that many of the organs fulfilling functions of state monitoring and control were the largest users of natural resources (the State Committee for Industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of the Fish Industry and so forth). So it turned out that they were monitoring themselves. And you know what comes from this kind of "monitoring"...

It should be said that the question of perestroika in this matter and the question of setting up the State Committee for the Protection of Nature were raised repeatedly during the Seventies and early Eighties. But each time its opponents were precisely the "nature conservation" ministries and departments. For with the creation of this kind of organ they would lose their opportunity for uncontrolled use of natural resources.

Today we are well aware that the State Committee for the Protection of Nature could not have been set up before perestroika got started in the country. The country's economy was being managed in such a way that all growth in it, and also the cover-ups of mistakes, negligence and miscalculations, were accomplished at the expense of nature. Natural resources helped to keep afloat and covered the sorry state of the economy. The committee would have been a barrier against that kind of model for the economy.

Accordingly, on one plane the appearance of the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature is the result of changes both in the moral and ethical atmosphere in the country and of the desire for radical changes in management. It should not only insure unity in the management of natural resources and environmental protection but also—the main thing—the independence of state control over the exploitation of natural resources.

The formation of the committee and its organs at the local level should solve one of the fundamental questions of nature conservation activity, namely, creating a system of mandatory ecological expert evaluations during the process of planning, designing and locating projects, their acceptance and operation and the production of finished output, and the introduction of new equipment and technologies and so forth. However, restructuring the mechanism of environmental protection cannot be limited exclusively to measures of administrative influence.

The ministries, departments and enterprises demanding resources that pollute the environment are in many cases not fulfilling plans for environmental protection primarily because there are no kinds of economic incentive. We see our goal in insuring not only economic interest on the part of enterprises to reduce emissions, but, and this is particularly important under the conditions of cost accounting and cost recovery [samookupayemost], also in devising methods to provide economic incentive for enterprise activity to protect the environment. We must create a unified organizational, economic, legal and indoctrination mechanism to protect the environment.

I know that some people are calling for ecologically adverse enterprises everywhere to be closed down and a ban imposed on the construction of new enterprises. In their opinion the economic gain from not using clean rivers and coastal areas, and the recreational opportunities of a clean nature is many times greater than profit from a plant that cannot operate without violating nature conservation legislation. In this "closure" trend we also see reflected the habit of setting one's hopes in "higher authorities." Let them deal with it and take steps.

I think, however, that it is clear to everyone that in the 20th century it is impossible to exist without industry and without the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Any is is hardly likely that anyone will complain about a plant that insures complete ecological safety.

The problem, in my opinion, lies elsewhere—in the quality of work in the broadest sense of the word, in the quality of work by the entire national economy and by each individual citizen.

But if you recall, it states in the resolution "On Radical Perestroika of Nature Conservation in the Country" that along with the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature and its republic and local organs, the soviets of people's deputies also bear full responsibility for nature conservation.

Who if not the local organs of Soviet power should be well aware of the status of natural resources and the features of their use in a specific region? It is precisely at the local level that effective ways should be defined for the use of nature and nature conservation activity, and for paying more attention to improvements in purification systems and looking for new ways to make comprehensive use of raw materials and the utilization of waste...

The task for the local soviets is also clearly defined in that same resolution: strive to achieve the efficient use of financial and material resources allocated for nature conservation measures.

I would like once again to emphasize that with the appearance of the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature an harmonious system is being formed for its organs: all-union, republic, oblast, city and rayon organs that will cover the entire country. It is precisely they that must resolve all local ecological problems in an immediate and competent way. But often it is exactly the opposite. In very case of environmental pollution they immediately turn to Moscow, even though everything can be resolved at the local level. Our workers are still showing little initiative, businesslike approach or boldness in assuming responsibility.

I would like to deal with the following factor. Under conditions of democratization and glasnost, statements by the mass media focusing attention exclusively on negative facts and phenomena in the mutual relations between departments, enterprises and nature have initiated an emotional outburst of public opinion and statements against the construction of many economic projects. A situation has been created in which the ecology has essentially been set in opposition to the economy, and local egotism is now met with departmental egotism.

Some people put the blame for the present ecological situation on the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature, while others accuse it of inaction. But a legitimate question arises. Why ascribe to the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature, which has been born out of perestroika, the ecological pollution of the years of stagnation?

We are aware of our difficulties and problems; we have resolved to change the situation in a fundamental way.

We have only formed the basic propositions in ecology policy. Now we must embody them. Let us solve together the problems that have accumulated. But this must be done in a well-considered way, competently; we must rid ourselves of incorrect approaches in the elucidation of complex ecological problems and "frighten" the public less. And of course, we must propagandize everything that is new—methods, initiatives—and show people the changes and explain leading experience in the rational use of natural resources.

Unfortunately, there is still no unified USSR law on nature conservation. There are laws on nature conservation in all the union republics in our country, which were passed between 1957 (the Estonian SSR) and 1963 (the Turkmen SSR). Those laws are not all the same. Many party and government resolutions have been adopted on environmental protection and natural resources. However, most of them have not been enforced. The main reason for this is that same administrative approach to the management of the national economy. The requirements contained in the resolutions are often not underpinned with material support, and there is a complete lack of economic incentive for nature conservation measures.

Under the present conditions of the organization of the national economy what is required is a decisive switch from administrative to primarily economic methods in the management of nature conservation activity. We must strive for a situation in which the final results from the work of enterprises are closely tied to the effectiveness of the ecological measures that they implement, and in which each collective and each worker has an interest in observing the requirements of nature conservation legislation.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] What, in your view, are the priority programs in normalizing the ecological situation?

[Morgun] I would name one main national program: "The Ecologization of the Production and Public Social Activity of Man on Earth." How many programs it may be divided into depends on the criteria (scale, time frame, scope, purpose and so forth) used in selecting an ecological problem to solve. But the following must be done immediately:

1. Work on theory and methods for ecological prediction, standardization and ecological expert evaluations of plans for economic activity.
2. Optimize a system for comprehensively monitoring the status of the environment by enhancing its immediacy, reliability and trustworthiness.
3. Work out conceptual and mathematical models of ecological systems.

4. Improve the standard-legal base for the purpose of providing effective legal guarantees for the rational use of natural resources.

5. Work out scientific bases for ecological zoning according to degree of resistance (or vulnerability) of natural complexes to technogenic stresses.

6. Work out scientific bases for user-fee use of natural resources in all sectors of the national economy; new waste-free and resource-saving technologies and fundamentally new purification plants; methods and means for storing and burying production waste and toxic substances.

7. Work on theory and methods for effective, continuous ecological education and indoctrination for people.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] Departmental secrets and ecological retribution for them: what can this approach, now used for so many years, bring for the people of Earth?

[Morgun: I would say that there have also been top secret secrets that you could call "departmental." Just count the number of people here who are working at various enterprises in many sectors of the national economy that are polluting the environment—not one, a million. There are the engineers and the highly skilled workers with special training. You would think that they would know whether or not their improperly cleaned production waste was killing everything living in the vicinity, would you not? They have known and they do know. But have they thought about the connection between their activity and the state of their own environment? I cannot say this for certain. We have all laid a mine beneath our ecological well-being. Yes, all together and each person separately, to a greater or lesser degree. Because a great physical and spiritual alienation has appeared has occurred from Mother Earth-Nature. Our cities are stone jungles. The automobiles in them have hampered our sense of her breathing and taken away from us our need for constant dealings with her. We have forgotten our

earthly roots and we feel that we are lords of nature. Some lone souls have tried to waken us from our "sleep" but the attempts have been in vain. The moral foundation in our dealings the nature has been almost entirely lost. She cannot forgive this kind of betrayal and has started to take her revenge on us.

The ecological situation that now exists in the country and throughout the world is largely "obliged" to the practice of so-called departmental secrets. Elevating information about the state of the environment to the status of a state secret, even though more often than not there was no need for it, has led to a situation in which this problem has become a closed subject. The situation is very similar for the leaders for whom it is more advantageous to conceal the adverse effects of the effect of enterprises on the environment. Now the situation is changing sharply. And the more completely not only the leaders but the rank-and-file workers involved in the problem are informed and the broader the strata of the population, the more immediately and—the main thing—the more effectively it will be possible to implement a whole complex of measures to protect the environment. The future of the planet depends on the people of Earth themselves.

And if by departmental secrets we mean that the real state of affairs in the ecology has been concealed from the public, then I am forced to agree with this interpretation, but only up to a limit. There is no need to suggest that the responsibility rests with some kind of "departmental uncle" while forgetting about our own involvement in the fate of our motherland and of Earth.

Let us not just seek out the guilty. (For there have been many who knew but did nothing. They are also guilty). We must all recognize our own mistakes and our civic weakness and cowardice, and having thought about that, start without delay to act in all directions with one goal, namely, to help nature recover. By helping her we shall help the entire human species.

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**Bitov Book on Western Espionage Services
Reviewed**

18001152 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 May 89 p 3

[Article by APN Political Commentator A. Ignatov: "A Documentary Novel on an 'Unfashionable' Topic; or, The Confession of Oleg Bitov, 'Lt Gen of Soviet Intelligence'"]

[Text] Can one publish a book criticizing Western special services in the epoch of new thinking and perestroika, rejection of the "enemy image," and dialogue in all directions? My response takes into consideration the changes taking place among us all: not every work on this subject today is worthy of publication. But Oleg Bitov's book, which I did not read—I devoured it—deserves, in my view, an unqualified, "Yes."

Many people no doubt still remember the search campaign for the Litgazeta [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] special correspondent who disappeared in Italy during the September 1983 film festival. Also remembered is his abrupt return to Moscow a year later, which was followed by tumultuous press-conferences and sensational articles. And now here is the book, "Kinofestival dlinoyu v god" [Oleg Bitov, "Kinofestival dlinoyu v god. Otchet o zaty-anuvsheysya komandirovke" [A Year-Long Film Festival: A Report on a Protracted Business Trip], Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, 1989], in which Bitov unhurriedly, with no reservations, describes in detail how it all was then.

I knew a bit more than others about the disappearance of our colleague, because at that time I was working as an APN [NOVOSTI Press Agency] staff correspondent in Paris, and had provided a certain amount of assistance to Litgazeta Correspondent A. Sabov, in looking for traces of the vanished journalist. And I was aware of certain details which at that time were held secret, such as Bitov's unexpected phone call to the Paris "LG" correspondents' office.

However, if I had been asked then, whether I believed in the completely unprovoked abduction of the special correspondent by intelligence services, most likely I would have expressed doubts. But now, after the book, and remembering those days when the "second cold war" was in full swing, I can verify, not without a certain amount of self-reproach, that I underestimated as dramatism the international situation as a whole, as well as the sense of the story that revolved around Bitov. In my career as a journalist I have frequently encountered the activities of the special services, and nonetheless did not believe that I could become their victim, "without any rhyme or reason"—as it happened with the LITGAZETA emissary at the Venice film festival, at which he was taken for a KGB agent and therefore "smuggled" to England, gangster-style.

Oleg Bitov was taken out of Italy under a false name and with the false documents of a certain David Locke. It was

clear that a mistake had been made. British intelligence took this step with the help of psychotropic medication, which deprives a person of his will, renders him uncoun-cious, and causes partial loss of memory for up to a month after it is administered. From the book, the reader himself learns how he gradually regained consciousness; how he found himself in a "gilded cage" in London, and what were the consequences of his first attempts to resist Her Majesty's intelligence services. Without giving it much thought, the special jailers decided to make use of their victim in garnering intelligence information from radio intercepts; and after that, when Oleg categorically refused, in the sphere of counter-propaganda. They expected articles and books from the "former Soviet," "exposing the Soviet system," as well as confirming the version, that Moscow and Sofia had organized the attempt on the life of the Pope.

For several months top professionals worked on brain-washing him, enticing him with travel to exotic lands (In fact, they took him to Morocco), with a handsome salary, and a peaceful life in government service. And they threatened him with reprisals, right down to purging his memory and physical annihilation. "with a funeral at the firm's expense," as the chief inspector once nicely termed it.

In time the English transferred their "booty" to the Americans. In the violation of common human standards the touching unity of London and Washington, as we see, knows no bounds. All alone against the system, Bitov was forced to "play" a strange game under unequal conditions, but he managed to find in it the only moves which led to success: his protracted imprisonment led to victory.

"The Year-Long Film Festival" is being published in a different political and psychological climate—and thank God! Our society thirsts for positive dialogue about "this world." Is there not a contradiction here? In my view there is not. Concerning the secret rendezvous and names of the agents, and the methods of operation, style and purposes of British intelligence—none of this was made up; it all proceeded from the sweat, blood and mind of the journalist. And this realism, which the readers can sense—is more frightening than any kind of fantasy.

What in essence did the author encounter in the "free world?" He met with an inquisition modernized to the last word of science; with a tested mechanism of psychotropic and psychological pressure, designed to turn a man into a slave; with a policy pursuing global goals, designed for the long-term, and directed against the USSR.

Just as you, the reader, I too had not heard previously about the special CIA plan for abducting Soviet citizens. But you see, in this situation Oleg Bitov was not the only one! In his book the author cites the names of nine Soviet people who had been abducted by the special services for a short time—those of which he is aware. Three of them managed to return; the fate of the remainder is not known, and is perhaps a tragic one.

But who is in a position to influence the special services, and how? Only the surrounding atmosphere, the world climate, the evolution of international thinking are capable of forcing these organs, if not to change, then at least to refrain from using the most repugnant and inhuman actions at their disposal.

The public—I am convinced—will accept and appreciate the diary of the abducted correspondent. But after all, the fewer such tragic events there are, the better. The paradox lies in the fact that only glasnost is capable of curbing those "dark, invisible forces." In other words, the very publication of the shameful side of their activity, to which we are exposed today much less than yesterday.

Accordingly, in order that such ugly incidents should not occur again, we must talk about them in the full glare of publicity. Since that time, fortunately, glasnost has made a gigantic leap forward—and testifying to this is the entire content, and the very tone of the documentary novel about the "victories" of British intelligence in the battle with the "General-Lieutenant of Soviet Intelligence," as Bitov was named in one of the British newspapers.

The author clearly deserves a promotion: after all, he made fools of and is now ridiculing the heirs of [Sydney]

Reilly and Lawrence of Arabia, as well as the entire gallery of esteemed propagandists from the special services on both sides of the Atlantic. His book will, I believe, become a textbook for 21st-century students doing research on the atmosphere of the "cold war," which unfortunately existed—the specialists will write—for a significant part of the preceding century.

These lines were already written when the report came of the deportation from London of 11 Soviet citizens, including three journalists—from TASS, APN and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. In response, the deportation of eleven British officials was announced, in connection with their involvement in unauthorized activity on the territory of the USSR. The sense of the operation undertaken by London is obvious: to hinder the improved international climate which is taking place, and above all Soviet-British relations. This action, just as the abduction of Oleg Bitov, is clearly taken from the "cold war" arsenal, which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher herself is allegedly prepared to ascribe to the past. It is a pity that Great Britain, which has extricated itself from the past with great difficulty, is once again returning to its old ways.

World War II Alliance Recalled

18010704 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
6 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by V. Pustov: "The Second Front and Its Lessons"]

[Text] In the history of humanity there have not been any military conflicts as colossal as the Second World War, which carried off more than 50 million human lives. The lessons of this war are so instructive that we still remember the successive events which influenced in various degrees its course and outcome. One such event was the opening of the second front.

Exactly 45 years ago, on 6 June 1944, a major British-American expeditionary force (with the participation of Canadian, French, Czechoslovak and Polish troops) landed on the coast of Normandy (in northwestern France). Several favorable circumstances facilitated the execution of this assault landing operation. At that time the bulk of the forces of Nazi Germany were operating on the Soviet-German front where our troops were leading successful offensive operations. Moreover, the Nazi command expected the British-American force to land in another region—on the coast of the Pas de Calais.

By the end of July the allies succeeded in creating a bridgehead large enough to assemble on it the forces necessary for the execution of subsequent offensive operations. Because the Nazi command had committed several times more divisions to the Soviet-German front than to its western front, an overwhelming superiority of forces determined the ensuing successful advance of the allied troops. Without going into the histories of the separate engagements and battles, we will recall that the

allied troops, as a result of a general offensive, emerged on the Elbe River in the western area of Austria and Czechoslovakia, where they linked up with the Soviet forces in spring 1945.

It must be noted that the second front was opened not in 1942, as the allies promised, but almost two years later. That is, when a fundamental turning point in the war had occurred as a result of the Red Army's well-known, brilliant victories. When it became clear that the Soviet Union was able to defeat Nazi Germany once and for all, alone and without the help of the allies.

During the war the Nazi aggressors lost more than 10 million men in battle against the Soviet troops, almost three-fourths of their total losses. This fact alone is convincing evidence that the USSR's contribution to the victory of the anti-Nazi coalition over fascism was decisive, which, of course, in no way detracts from the military valor of the soldiers of the allied armies—of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. The Soviet people of the older generation also remember with gratitude the material aid supplied to our country by the allies at that time.

The history of the anti-Nazi coalition should not be forgotten. It convincingly reminds us that states with opposing social and political systems are able to combine their efforts in the struggle against a common enemy and can work together for the resolution of critical problems affecting the interests and fate of humanity. This experience is especially important in our time, when the states participating in the Warsaw Pact and the NATO member states face the tasks of establishing relations on a nonconfrontational basis, combining efforts in the maintenance of a reliable security for their peoples, and eliminating the threat of nuclear and other forms of war.

Riga Cathedral To Be Returned to Orthodox Church

18080058 Riga CINA in Latvian 17 May 89 p 3

[Article by LATINFORM correspondent V. Steshenko: "The Cathedral Returns"]

[Text] The decision has been received: the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Chairman V. Bresis has signed an order on the return of the former Riga Birth of Christ Orthodox Cathedral to the Russian Orthodox Church of Latvia. This would probably be a good place to remember the Council of Ministers chairman's pre-election program, in which he talked about new relations with the Church.

The republic's society will evaluate this order as a renewal of justice. After all, in July 1988 the Baltic-Slavic Society already came forth with such proposals, and, later, so did the Latvian Cultural Fund, the People's Front, the International Front, and other organizations.

But first this will echo in the hearts of believers. In January of this year Metropolitan Leonid of Riga and Latvia sent the Council of Ministers a letter which states: "Presently the city power establishments' serious attitude towards the needs of believers, reflecting the spirit of the times, evokes deep satisfaction in all of Latvia's religious persons; satisfaction is also felt by the leadership of the Latvian Orthodox Church, which does not doubt that the cathedral, together with the remaining and surviving property that in its time was taken from the Church, will be returned to the Orthodox Church. The solution of this question will undoubtedly have historical significance."

Now the resolution has been accepted. The LATINFORM correspondent asked Metropolitan Leonid to comment on this.

[M. Leonid] We waited for the return of the cathedral, and finally it has occurred as a result of the fact that the attitude towards believers, the Church in general and also the Orthodox Church has changed.

[LATINFORM] Your excellency, according to the Council of Ministers resolution the Science Association must vacate the cathedral only by 1 January 1993. Is the Church satisfied with this deadline?

[M. Leonid] The deadline satisfies us. Currently we do not possess enough resources, and that will be time to gather strength. Believers will receive such a resolution with great satisfaction and deep understanding.

Unfortunately disinformation has appeared in the Western press. The planetarium is allegedly demolished, the building has remained without a proprietor, and the Orthodox Church does not show any interest in the cathedral. Is it necessary to say that our conversation upsets this fiction?

The request to renew justice was received with understanding also by the Science Association, but this request has created many problems for the association. Without the assistance of the city executive committee and other organs, it is not possible for the Science Building to find a new home, according to the leadership of the association.

The LATINFORM correspondent called A. Rubiks, chairman of the Riga city executive committee:

[LATINFORM] Comrade Rubiks, in his letter to the Council of Ministers Metropolitan Leonid sincerely mentions the leadership of the city executive committee which handles itself with understanding toward the needs of believers. At the same time, according to the Council of Ministers order, the city executive committee and the Science Association must formulate together propositions for the location of the planetarium, lecture hall and other association services. Do you have any ideas yet how to accomplish this?

[Rubiks] I will say frankly that it is a complicated task. In my opinion, we will be able to locate the planetarium in the future Pioneer Palace. Speaking of the other rooms, I foresee only one reserve. As is known, the staff of the control apparatus is being essentially reduced. The reduction of such a number of offices should be attested to by vacant space, which we will be able to utilize to repay debts to culture and also to lighting work.

Therefore, the long-awaited order has been accepted. The cathedral, which until 1961 was under the authority of the Orthodox Church, returns to the believers. In their efforts to renew it to its original appearance they will not be alone. Already in this month the Baltic-Slavic Association will hold a concert, whose profits will go towards the renewal of the Birth of Christ Cathedral, but for the same goal in Moscow an exhibit of S. Simakov's paintings, which the association is organizing with the help of the Orthodox Church, is being prepared.

Christian Group Performs Musical Narration of Christ's Life

18080055 Riga PADOMJU JAUNATNE in Latvian 15 Apr 89 p 2

[Article by Ausma Ece, member of the Christian group "Marau ata"]

[Text] At the Riga Polytechnic Institute on April 15, 16, 22, and 23 at 2000, the Christian group "Marau ata," joined by the youth group, will offer listeners a musical enunciation about the life of Jesus: "Witness."

The main figures in this work are Jesus Christ's contemporaries. They were completely ordinary people, each with his own job, family, everyday worries, joys and sorrows. It was a great turning point in their lives. At the beginning they did not even realize who Christ truly is.

In "Witness", the fisherman Peter, who, following Jesus so often was reckless and made mistakes but became one of Jesus' closest disciples, talks about his life. There is Maria, mother of Jesus, who in her life had learned to obey God in the most different of circumstances; Jacob and John tell how they finally understood what God's kingdom means. And then, the tragedy of Judas when he realizes that he has sold his soul.

Together with these figures we have the chance to follow Jesus' life, death, and the miracle of resurrection, and attempt to fathom how he brought the world salvation.

When Jesus Christ left this world to go to his father, he left his followers as witnesses here on Earth.

Canadian Student Detained for Meddling in Elections

18001050 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
1 Apr 89 p 3

[Article by Zh. Rudenko, correspondent: "A Nocturnal Adventure: A Canadian Graduate Student on the Streets of Old Lvov"]

[Text] First, as they say, let's talk about the facts. And what could be briefer than the gist of them, as set forth in the police record? And, therefore, we quote from this official document, compiled by I.M. Poterebukh, the officer on duty at the Leninskiy Rayon Police Department for the City of Lvov on the night of 24 March of the present year: "On the ROVD [Rayon Division of Internal Affairs] duty watch at 0005 hours the police patrol unit apprehended Canadian citizen Skrypnik, Ostap Yaroslavovich, who is engaged in graduate study at the Lvov State University. Approximately 200 pre-election proclamations with various contents were discovered on him. Skrypnik explained that these proclamations had been given to him for holding by Citizen Trubiychuk, V.N., who was posting them around the city. When the police car drove up to them, they were both brought to the ROVD. After identifying himself, the Canadian was released at 1010 hours."

And here is the graduate student's own explanation, as written out by him personally during the time of his detention: "I was walking along T. Shevchenko Boulevard on the night of 23 March 1989. At approximately 2355 hours I caught sight of an acquaintance and stopped to exchange greetings with him. I do not know his name but only his face. Someone introduced us once, but I do not know where, that is, I don't recall where. He was posting papers on the walls of houses. We began to walk along together. And he gave me some of these papers. We had covered about 10 meters when a police car showed up. They took me into the vehicle, but the other fellow began to run away. They caught him and brought both of us to the Leninskiy Rayon-level Police Department. Here they listened to my story and around 2000 hours on 24 March they let me go home."

This seems like an "innocent" situation until you take into consideration that all this occurred on the eve of the elections for USSR people's deputies, and the leaflets being talked about called for their boycott.

"I was guided by Article 47 of the Election Law," Vladimir Trubiychuk tried to persuade me later. "Every Soviet citizen has the right to agitate 'for' or 'against' any candidate for the office of deputy. The election law was violated by the police, who tore up my leaflets. If I had not run away, and later tried to break away, then nobody would have had the right to condemn me for hooliganism."

So how is one to reply to such a freewheeling interpretation of the law from the lips of this 20-year-old

inhabitant of Lvov? That it is impossible under the guise of pre-election agitation to post on the city walls such slogans as the following: "Not one of the pre-registered candidates should be victorious!" And, of course, the texts of the removed leaflets touch upon many matters having nothing to do with the pre-election campaign. For example, they call upon servicemen of the Soviet Army to create "cells of the people's Ukrainian movement" within their units, and upon police staff members to sabotage the performance of their service. And placed under each appeal is the signature of a certain enigmatic "council."

What kind of a "council" is this? Who is behind it?

To these questions Vladimir Trubiychuk replies as follows:

"There are not yet many persons in our council, but they represent well-known associations. In order not to harm anyone, I will not name them."

So much for that. Let's assume that during this unquiet period of perestroika, when throughout the country, in some places stormily, and in some places creakingly, each person is working for changes in his own way. Time will show who was working for the interests of society, and who was making a comedy by hanging on to those struggling for perestroika. As they say, we'll sort it all out by ourselves. But what kind of a role was being played, for example, by a Canadian citizen "in our militant, overheated row"? Why did he unceremoniously interfere in the domestic affairs of someone else's country? Of great interest here were the contents of an interview which took place with the foreign guest, Ostap Skrypnik, in the Rayon Police Department in the presence of L.Ya. Lishchinskaya, a representative of the Lvov State University's Division of Foreign Ties.

But first let me cite a certain amount of information. Skrypnik, Ostap Yaroslavovich was born in 1964; he is a graduate student at the University of Alberta (located in the city of Edmonton in Canada), as a part of a scholarly exchange since September of last year he is spending a period of time studying at Lvov University, improving his knowledge of Ukrainian history.

It would seem that he is one of the many young persons who, by taking advantage of the present-day openness of Soviet society, is striving to find out more and learn more, to firm up more strongly the good relations between the peers of his own country and those of the Soviet Union. But we are put on guard already by the first few steps which this Canadian graduate student has made against his own fathers and mothers, and by the astounding one-sidedness of his interests. For three months Skrypnik did not meet with his own scholarly director. But he did manage to attend all meetings unsanctioned by the authorities, meetings at which certain extremists incited people to violate law and order. Without asking permission at the OVIR [Division for

Visas and Registration of Foreign Citizens] to leave the Lvov city limits, he visited Kiev and Vilnius, as well as taking a trip to the Carpathians. He would not say with whom he traveled and whom he met (he simply "spoke with people"), but he did recall in his conversation with the police staff members that in Lvov he met with Chornovol, Goryn, Kalinits, and certain other "figures" from the so-called "Ukrainian Helsinki Union" (UKhS). That is, with those very same suppliers of disinformation for the American Radio Liberty and foreign nationalistic publications, about whose instigative actions our newspaper has already reported on more than one occasion (see PRAVDA UKRAINY for 9 and 26 February, as well as 11 and 24 March). And Vladimir Trubiychuk stated directly that it considers him "one of them."

In short, the facts eloquently attest that Ostap Skrypnyk came to Lvov not so much in order to study Ukrainian history as much as to unceremoniously meddle in the internal affairs of our country and in the election campaign being conducted in it.

"On the eve of your departure for the Soviet Union were you instructed as to how to behave on its territory?" the young Canadian was asked.

"Yes, a staff member of the CSIS [Canadian Service of Intelligence and Security] warned me not to violate the country's laws here, not to have anything to do with drugs, or to get involved with various persons having a dubious history," he replied.

And it was right at this point that he shut his mouth and kept it shut. And so it only remains for you and me, dear reader, to guess at the following: Are all Canadian undergraduate and graduate students traveling to study in the Soviet Union so carefully and with such fatherly concern guided onto the true path by the CSIS, or did Ostap Skrypnyk fall among the "chosen ones" to whom such an honor was granted?

The CSIS really did direct him accurately not to get into a mess with history. But he did get into such a mess! And now the police staff members have been hurt by this. They supposed did not explain to him whether he, as a foreigner, could or could not meddle in our election campaign.

In general, the Soviet police turned out to be blameworthy in everything; Ostap Skrypnyk made demoralizing calls to them concerning his nighttime walks about Lvov's streets. And he himself by chance went out for a stroll, by chance met a lad that he hardly knew, and by chance agreed to help him.

The naive prattle, which, of course, does not cover that which the foreign guest was engaged in here, and with whom he was operating, as they say in one harness.

"We have information to the effect that Anna Sadovskaya, an active member of the Lvov Division of the UKhS," is your relative. Is this true?" Skrypnyk was asked.

"Yes, Anna Sadovskaya is my aunt," he asserted.

And I recalled many long-ago and fresh facts, when respectable foreign tourists turned not at all by chance to Chornovol, Goryn, and other disinformers from the UKhS; they subsequently attempted to deceive the customs office and to use all means to carry abroad videotapes, documents, and other materials hostile to our country. I recalled the spiteful voices of Radio Liberty which, by their many hours of daily broadcasting, are striving even nowadays with the materials handed to them by the UKhS to impose upon the world their own particular view of our elections, which have so aroused the self-awareness of our citizens. And what about the leaflets which PRAVDA UKRAINY has already discussed in its issue for 24 March? They were signed by the UKhS and also called for a boycott of the elections for USSR people's deputies. Yes, the nocturnal "adventure" of Ostap Skrypnyk on the streets of Lvov was far from being "by chance."

Reservations for Northern Tribes Rejected
18001119 Moscow OGOSEK in Russian No 17,
1989 pp 20-21

[Article by Yuriy Rytkeu: "White Silence?"]

[Text] Not too long ago, such a question would not have come up in our country, in any case, with regards to the minority peoples of the Soviet North.

If you put aside the few delights about transient visits to the publicized Indian settlements in the United States of America, then the existence of reservations and confined, isolated settlements, where, more often than not, poverty, ignorance, unsanitary conditions and alcoholism reign, has been acknowledged even by official U.S. government representatives themselves as a national disgrace. The rumors about the prosperity of Indian settlements which allegedly have oil riches and valuable mineral deposits are fairy tales for the uninitiated. Yes, among the Indians of America, there are a few people who have attained both material and social success. This is precisely why they prefer to live anywhere but on the reservations.

It is true that something similar is already happening in our country. Oil workers, miners, dam-builders and other "conquerors" are more and more crowding the native inhabitants of the North uncomfortably, depriving them of reindeer pastures and hunting grounds, destroying the fish and the wildlife—everything which is a vital source for the people of the North.

Russian exploitation of the arctic regions began back at the dawn of Russian statehood. At the beginning of the 17th Century, courageous explorers had already mastered the path "toward the sun," reaching the farthest regions and founding permanent settlements. There are conjectures about the advance of Cossack contingents and merchants toward the East long before the journeys, recorded by historians, of Semen Dezhnev and Fedot Alekseyev.

It would be naive to assume that the encounters of the local inhabitants with the Russians concluded with the friendly smoking of the peace pipe or a long tea party with peace talks. The native inhabitants of the midnight lands regarded with natural watchfulness these people armed with firearms, just as the new arrivals considered as not being equal to themselves those people wrapped in the furs of wild animals, who followed obscure customs, who spoke in an incomprehensible language and did not want to render voluntarily pelts and walrus tusks to a totally incomprehensible, terribly distant Russian Tsar. Usually, such encounters ended in a lot of bloodshed and the victory, of course, went to those who were well armed. But the resistance was also quite appreciable, because, how else can you explain the appearance of a Senate Ukase, in which it was directed completely unequivocally that "...the above-mentioned belligerent

Chukchi be attacked by an armed military force and completely eradicated..." (Senate Ukase from 3 February, 1742).

Thus, V. Lichutin's proposal, in comparison with this ukase, may quite well be considered a more humane solution of the present-day difficult situation of the peoples of the Soviet North.

On the other hand, it would be the grossest error to idealize the life of the hunting and nomadic peoples of Russia's North in pre-revolutionary times. Whereas the remote native northerners, isolated by the enormous distances and the impassable tundra and taiga, continued a way of life, which, perhaps, existed long before the times of the Egyptian pharaohs, those who met up with the so-called white man began to become degraded both morally and economically.

It is sufficient to say that the number of permanent settlements on the coast of the Chukchi Peninsula at the beginning of the 20th Century had been reduced by more than two-thirds.

And there would be even fewer, if there had not been a Great October Socialist Revolution.

During the first few years of the establishment of Soviet power, the enthusiasm of the first emissaries of the party and the new authorities to the Far North attracted the local residents through its sincerity and genuine friendliness. It also happened, and this is splendid in my opinion, that the young emissaries of the new life were, in an overwhelming majority, Russians. Even when people of other ethnic groups happened to be among them, to the native northerners, they were also Russians.

The first cultural centers and the first schools were constructed.

For some reason, even then, the idea of setting up reservations for the Soviet northerners did not arise, even though the famous polar researchers and explorers, Nansen and Amundsen (who wintered on the shores of Chukotka at the beginning of the '20's), saw this as the only path for saving the northerners in their total isolation from contacts with civilization.

The Leninist idea of the cultural uplifting of the people in the outlying areas assumed, first of all, the solution of economic and cultural questions on the basis of genuine equality and the most active participation of these very ethnic minorities in political affairs.

And, indeed, life on reservations presupposes the total lack of participation by its inhabitants in state-wide affairs, the limiting of civil rights and the pursuit only of affairs of the community and the tribe.

Another matter, even during the times of the cult of personality and the time of inadequately considered

social and economic experiments, during the years of stagnation and rampant alcoholism among the peoples of the North, is the fact that many good intentions and even undertakings of the first few years of Soviet power remained only in slogans, dissertations and anniversary articles. In actual fact, already at the end of the '50's, a curtailment had begun in the publication of textbooks and other literature in the native languages of the northerners. I was still writing my first book and first verses in Chukchi, but, literally, about two years later, in the village of Novo-Chaplino, a local teacher, the school's director, burned the Eskimo textbooks and the collections of verses of Yuriy Anko as being things which hindered the successful advance forward to the bright future. Against the background of what occurred, perhaps, a reservation at that time would have been the best way out, for example, for the Naukan Eskimos, who were first resettled in the Chukchi village of Nunyamo and, later, scattered from there to other populated centers, destroying a unique tribe of arctic people, a living bridge between the ancient cultures of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, of the Old World and the New.

Then the kolkhozes were converted into sovkhoses after the people were promised monthly wages. Hard cash twice a month was a big temptation for drinkers (and, in those years, everyone drank an unlimited amount). These were not your irregular kolkhoz pittance!

Soon, the new sovkhos "workers" discovered that you can very often get paid for doing nothing! Who, indeed, could turn this down?

The corruption and weaning of the people away from self-responsibility became generally widespread. Even the good matter of state support for students was later turned into relieving parents of their natural obligations with regards to their own children. Once, I flew to my native Uelen and visited a classmate. After the evening meal, he said that I had come at a bad time: repairs had been underway for some time at the boarding school and the children were at home... He was bothered by his own children!

It can not be said that, during those difficult times, nothing was done to improve the lives of the northerners. But, no matter how they tried to adorn the highly dismal figures of the so-called "unprecedented prosperity" of the nomads and the hunters of the sea, the reindeer population was steadily declining and the maritime hunting was being curtailed. The physical condition of the native northerners, which even recently had been distinguished by enviable healthiness, was undermined by incessant drunkenness and easily overcome by all kinds of infections. Several times, a complete victory over tuberculosis has been reported, however, the actual situation, up till now, remains alarming: the number of tuberculosis treatment centers is not decreasing in the least, just like the number of so-called auxiliary schools or, more simply—schools for alcoholics' children who have been born with mental defects.

The numerous governmental and scientific institutions, has has been customary in our country, first of all, convened various types of meetings, symposiums, plenums and seminars and published resolutions, decisions and instructions, the major portion of which remained on paper or were cunningly used by the bureaucratic apparatus for consolidation of their own prosperity.

The administrative centers of the Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug are distinguished by their higher level of organization of public services and amenities, supply and provision of housing in comparison with the ethnic villages located right there next to them. It has come to the point that even the official statistics acknowledge that there are literally hundreds of families of the native inhabitants of the North without any housing whatsoever.

I remember how, the summer before last, in Moscow, a demonstration was organized across from the American Embassy by a U.S. citizen, Maury, who protested against the situation of the homeless in his own country. Residents of the capital, visitors and simply passersby actively sympathized with the cheerful homeless American. And yet, right next to him could stand hundreds upon hundreds of northerners, since the Council of Ministers of Russia, with its Far North Peoples Department, which was responsible for solving this problem a very long time ago, is not too far from there, directly opposite the new American Embassy building.

Not every specialist wants to go to the neglected ethnic villages, which have been declared hopeless and, therefore, rogues and obscure persons frequently rush there. Once, I had occasion to visit the ancient Chukchi village of Enmelen along with the secretary of the Providenskiy Raykom of the CPSU. One day, he gathered together the so-called administrators of the local institutions. Well, what kinds of institutions are there in a very small village? There is the school, the boarding school, the post office, the children's combine, the dispensary, the warehouse, the store, the boiler house, the individual sovkhoses... So, all these people turned out to be newcomers! The majority of them, despite their sworn statements that they love the local populace, had one main interest—money. Even the position of stoker of the local boiler house was occupied by a newcomer who, incidentally, had a higher education diploma. He acknowledged to me with a smile that he receives somewhat more for this position than the docent of his native institute in a city along the Volga.

Until recently, the problems of the peoples of the North were handled by bureaucrats who generally had a poor idea of what the North is. Thus, in the RSFSR Council of Ministers' Far North Peoples Department, people from among the cronies of Larionov, the first secretary of the Ryazan CPSU Obkom, regrettably famous in his own time, spent their time until pension age and did not shy away from wearing the Gold Stars of Heroes of Socialist Labor, received for the grandiose deception of their

native state, which went down in the history of our country as the "Ryazan Affair."

In general, there are enough "people concerned" about the northerners. In addition to the mentioned department in the RSFSR Council of Ministers, there was a department in the republic's agroindustrial committee, there is an entire science division in the Novosibirsk Science City, there are departments for the peoples of the North in many oblispolkoms and kraykoms... These are just the institutions known to me and which I have had occasion to encounter personally.

The true situation of the northerners, which has been shrouded by the rosy fog of propaganda in the past, is only now beginning to clear.

I am glad that my fellow countrymen of the North—Alitet Nemtushkin, an Evenk, Vasilii Ledkov, a Nenets, Ogdo Aksenova, a Dolganok, Antonina Kymytval, a Chukchi, Yuvan Shestakov, a Mansi, Yeremey Aypin, a Khant, and others—are freely and openly talking about the tragic situation of their own fellow countrymen. Adding his own persuasive voice to theirs as well is a native of the southern island Sakhalin, Vladimir Sangi, a Nivkh. And yet, all too recently, we frequently served as a mouthpiece, to put it mildly, for not too reliable information about the allegedly unprecedented flourishing of our peoples.

Although, even in distressing times, there were people who did not keep quiet.

I know, for example, Aleksandr Volfson, a doctor, and Vladilen Leontyev, a scientific ethnographer and writer.

I first met Doctor Volfson more than 3 decades ago, in the Chukchi village of Lorino, where he was working as the district doctor. The young graduate of the Lvov Medical Institute was zealously involved in treating tuberculosis patients, inventing his own methods and organizing mobile medical units. Soon he was known throughout the entire Chukotka tundra, even by reindeer herders of the most remote nomadic camps. He combined scientific work with a doctor's practical activities. Doctor Volfson gathered startling data, which basically differed from the official good figures about the state of health of the peoples of Chukotka. Distinctly traced was the connections between the many illnesses, deaths and cases of suicides and the ever increasing alcoholism, the deterioration of the social climate in Chukotka and the inadequate and low level of housing provided for the Chukchi and the Eskimos. These terrible figures were immediately classified secret and concealed from the attention of the general public. In place of them, medical "politicians" continued to fabricate different data, creating a picture of better well-being.

At the beginning of the '60's, Vladilen Leontyev undertook several scientific expeditions to the farthest reaches of Chukotka and encountered such a grievous situation

with regards to the local native population that, being a man of honor and principle, he wrote a special report to the so-called "higher authorities," understanding that they would not allow him to say a single word in the press about this. As a result, Vladilen Leontyev was declared a "Chukchi nationalist" and the then deputy chairman of the Magadan Oblispolkom threatened him with "putting a word in the right ear" if he were to divulge this dismal information.

And so: one person, a Jew, and another person, a Russian, were declared "Chukchi nationalists" and the local KGB organs took an interest in them. The son of a Far East partisan, Vladilen Leontyev came with his parents to our village of Uelen at the end of the '30's and sat behind a desk in the first grade next to me. The first Chukchi teacher, Ivan Ivanovich Tatro, taught us in the Chukchi language, naturally. Neither Vladilen nor his father ever thought about regarding us condescendingly. We grew up together: he taught us Russian and we taught him Chukchi. After completing the Leningrad Teachers Institute imeni Gertsen, Vladilen worked as the director of the school in our native village of Uelen and translated books into Chukchi. He knew our language just as well as his own native Russian and wrote up a lot of splendid research on the linguistics and ethnography of the native peoples of Chukotka. His pen is responsible also for splendid works of artistic prose about the life of the people who had become his own. His premature death last year appreciably impoverished the cultural potential of the Chukchi people.

I have cited as an example the lives and deeds of these two people in order to show the attitude of a genuinely cultured and civilized person toward small peoples, toward so-called ethnic minorities.

Neither Volfson nor Leontyev could have even thought of protecting with reservations the Chukchi, the Eskimos, the Evenki and the Koryaks—all those with whom they had lived side-by-side for decades.

But they actively struggled against the thoughtless exploitation of the North's natural wealth, the pollution of the spawning rivers and the coastal pebble beaches, which serve as walrus breeding grounds, and against stupid social and economic experiments. They defended the interests of the local populace during the thoughtless ubiquitous digging of shafts and mines and the drilling of wells. They warned about the changes in the traditional way of life of the native northerners because of the invasion of the alien population.

By the way, the idea of reservations has come up before on occasion. But this was as a result of the despair of the administrators, who had not found solutions for the ever increasing problems and the complexities in the life of the ethnic minorities in the North. But, to an equal degree, there arose also plans for the total dissolution of the North's native inhabitants among the foreign population, right up to the abolition of the native language,

the traditional occupations, the way of life and the cultural distinctiveness. And quite a lot was done to do this. As I have already mentioned, at the end of the '50's and during the '60's, they stopped teaching the native language in the schools and, today, even in the ethnic teachers institute in Anadyr, the overwhelming majority of the students does not know the native language. Even closer to the present time, the Chukchi-Eskimo village of Nunyamo was completely moved to the rayon center, the settlement of Lavrentiya, where the former whalers and maritime hunters became janitors for the numerous office buildings of the rayon center, stevedores and stokers, giving a quite specific ethnic coloring to the stratum existing in the northern administrative centers of unskilled workers and dregs. The listing of such examples could go on endlessly.

What is to be done? How will life go on? And will it be possible for the small peoples to survive if the situation is aggravated even further?

The time has come to answer these questions. Even the northerners themselves have begun to talk about this loudly.

Yes, probably, it is also possible to go off to reservations...

But what, then, is to be done with all the jointly lived difficult history of our state, in which the northerners were by no means sideline observers?

What is to be done with the hundreds of families of native Russian northerners, who became permanent inhabitants of the North more than two or three generations back?

Finally, what is to be done with the mixed families, of which there are quite a few, as it seems at first glance?

The conditions of glasnost even in the area of the traditional white silence make it possible for us to talk loudly about the fact that even the small peoples, who have the same rights as all the other peoples of the Soviet Union, want to take an active part in the building of genuine socialism, which gives an equal chance to all the people and to each individual person, regardless of his ethnic background.

Yes, I am decisively against reservations!

All the more so since, as is well known, Hitler, in his own plans for the organization of Russia after Fascism's victory, planned precisely the establishment of reservations for the Russian people, where he was also planning the gradual destruction of the Russians.

No, for me, even the very concept of a "reservation" and the calls for the introduction of such types of institutions to solve the ethnic question in our country are too blatantly colored by a specific and sinister sheen.

Letter to Yazov Urges Local Assignment of Estonian Servicemen

18010660 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Apr 89 p 1

[Article by M. Kornysheva: "Final Session"]

[Excerpt] The Congress of Estonian Women made a preliminary review of candidates nominated by local women's councils for election to the new membership of the Republic Council of Women. The congress also adopted a resolution that it prepare a letter signed by the delegates to be sent to USSR Minister of Defense D. T. Yazov, to read as follows:

"To USSR Minister of Defense D. T. Yazov

"We, the participants in the Congress of Women of Soviet Estonia, appeal to you in the hope of being heard, with the firm conviction that the questions we raise require open discussion and immediate decisions.

"Protection of the Fatherland has been a matter for men from time immemorial. Mothers, wives, and sisters of the protectors of the Motherland have always been for them a reliable support, comforting them in times of difficulty with sympathy and compassion, helping with kind and endearing words to lift and strengthen their fighting spirit.

"We know that the Soviet Armed Forces are experiencing perestroika, which is intended to bring about a new military doctrine. We warmly welcome the forthcoming reductions in the Armed Forces, for this is a wise step. However, we are disturbed by the fact that the honor and health of our husbands, sons, and brothers are in danger; many aspects of Army and Navy life and conditions of service and daily routine remain beyond the focus of society; in units and aboard ships new conscripts continue to be hazed and relations between servicemen remain at variance with regulations. We are saddened that violence, disorder, and negligence tend to undermine military orderliness and discipline. Society has an obligation to know the how and why of the officer corps and how it is serving the people in maintaining a state of high combat readiness and in the matter of nurturing high humanitarian qualities in our children.

"The time has come to undertake a serious examination of the present system of compulsory military service. Every year tens of thousands of young men of the Baltic republics and northern areas of the country are sent by your order to carry out duty in the southern latitudes, while other youths from the South join the ranks of the country's protectors at the northern borders. The disadvantages of this approach are obvious: it tears the youths away from traditions, customs, and culture of their people, from their natural roots; the abrupt change in climatic conditions has a considerable effect on their health. This stands in contradiction to society's present inclination toward humanization. We request that you

consider the possibility of assigning military conscripts from Estonia—those so inclined—to troops of the Baltic Military District, to units that liberated Estonia in 1944.

"It is necessary to eliminate military construction units as a source of evil and non-regulation practices, replacing them with state labor service.

"First-year VUZ students called up for duty should have their term of compulsory service limited to one year or 1.5 years, to achieve social justice.

"We say that the Army is a school of life. That is correct. However, we wish that a man who has completed this school can return home without feelings of disappointment and demoralization, that instead he be full of enthusiasm and vital energy.

**Participants in the Congress of Estonian Women
15 April 1989**

Fair Approach to Past Crimes Advocated

*18001104 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian
15 Apr 89 p 3*

[Article by M. Karosayte, a veteran of labor who worked as chief of the General Department of the Varena District Executive Committee during the first few post-war years: "So, Can We Really Forget?: My Opinion"]

[Text] Recently, in one of the republic newspapers, I read an article in which the author says that Lithuania can be called a country of graves without tombstones. To some degree, this is so, if everything which went on in our area over the course of an entire decade, starting with 1940, is remembered. The republic's older generation of inhabitants remember well the mass deportations, arrests, brutal humiliations, executions and murders which marked this period.

A lot is being said and written about all this today. This is understandable. No graves should remain unknown, it is necessary to know the entire truth and to restore justice. There can not be any acquittal for those who took up arms against peaceful people, murdered women and children and jeered at their victims. This applies to all, regardless of which side they were on and with what ideals they concealed their own evil deeds.

However, I, a direct witness of that complicated and terrible time, am alarmed by the frequently heard on-sidedness in the elucidation of these dramatic effects. It has come to the point that, in certain publications, the idea is being expressed that there was supposedly no kind of banditry in Lithuania during the post-war years, but rather, there existed only a resistance movement or the so-called resistance. However, no kind of rope-walking with the terms will wash away that bloody trail which was left behind by these "resistants." I lived during these years in the country and I know who decided and how the fate of simple, blameless people.

Even during the first days of the war, "patriots" with white armbands began mass murders, conducted by them without trial or investigation. Oldtimers from the village of Geydukonyay in the Varenskiy Rayon probably still remember how the white armbands, armed with clubs, beat to death a local teacher. Brutalized butchers in the village of Bobrishkyay, in 1 day, murdered nine peasants, whose only crime was that they had received land from the Soviet authorities. Several days later, the very same fate befell the chairman of the Pavarenskaya Apilinka, A. Grinkyavichus. And there were quite a few such victims then. Lithuanian accomplices of the fascists, just in the first few days of the war, executed tens of thousands of citizens of various ethnic groups. It is painful to talk about this, but not a single nation is immune to such monsters.

Many accomplices of Hitler's forces, afraid that they would have to answer for their own evil deeds, fled Lithuania at the end of the war with their masters. But not all. Those who remained went underground, into the woods. They also dragged behind them quite a few young people and gullible and frightened people. In the Varena and other woods, those of Hitler's officers and soldiers who had not managed to retreat were also hiding. The "liberators" quickly found a common language with them and together they murdered not only the primary promoters of Soviet power, but also rank-and-file workers. These were basically peasants, village teachers, woodsmen, minor officials and their families.

So many years have passed, however, sometimes even now, those terrible sights which unfolded before our eyes after the nocturnal visits of the "woods brethren" come to mind. They murdered their victims with unprecedented sadism. They plucked out eyes, cut out tongues, cut off ears and noses, curved five-pointed stars on bodies, burned people alive and drown them in wells. They murdered whole families. They stole the property of those they murdered, which they then gave to their own relatives or associates and sold it at the bazaar. People saw this and knew, but were afraid and kept quiet about this. Indeed, almost every night, here and there, such carnage occurred and no one knew when the bandits might burst into his home.

In meeting with old friends who had had to work in these areas during the first few post-war years, we figured that, in the Alitus and Varena districts, according to far from complete reports, the bandits killed more than 1,500 people. We attempted to make a list of their victims. It is dreadful to read it. Judge for yourself.

On 15 June, 1948, in the village of Gudakemis (Varenskiy Rayon), murdered and burned with their home were Yuozas Zhalnerauskas, his wife Prane, their daughters Yadviga and Veronika and their sons Vitautas, Morkus and Vintasas, who was only 7-years old at the time. On 8 December, 1948, in the village of Zhelenay (Alitusskiy Rayon), they brutally murdered the entire family of

Simas Vadenka: his wife Mariya, three daughters and four sons, one of whom was only 1-year old.

They cruelly tortured and then, after dousing him with gasoline, burned Bronyus Saulenas from the village of Pamushis (Varenskiy Rayon). They dealt with him because of his brother—a Soviet official. Together with his wife Yelena and three children, on 20 January, 1946, they murdered new settler Mishkinis Yuozas, who had received land from the Soviet authorities. On 7 October, 1946, using axes, they murdered Martsela Yurelyavichena and her three sons, Pyatras, Yulyus and Lyudvikas, who lived in the village of Rilishkyay (Alitusskiy Rayon). Because his two sons did not avoid service in the Soviet Army, in the village of Duzhenay (Alitusskiy Rayon), Vintsas Arbachyuskas was murdered, together with his 14-year-old son.

We have already spent nearly a year compiling the list of victims of the nationalist bandits in the former Alitus and Varena districts, but there is still no end of it in sight. It has even turned out that rarely has anyone, with the exception of relatives, thought over the course of the many years about these simple people, who were not active fighters for Soviet power. And now some people are trying not to see even those who were their butchers. In so-called free publications (in particular, in one issue of KAUNO AYDAS), they are trying to make these same genuine bandits, whose cruelty matched that of the fascists and Beria's butchers, into fighters for the freedom and independence of Lithuania.

Among those who went into the woods after the war, in fact, were also honest youths, in whose hearts burned lofty ideals. Not all had hands steeped in blood. As is well-known, the republic's leadership, in order to avoid unjust bloodshed, appealed to them several times with a request that they think it over and return to their own everyday, peaceful pursuits. Those who listened were pardoned and lived quietly. And I know quite a few such people. But, indeed, many of them, whom some are now calling resisters, continued to drench themselves in the blood of their own people. It is likely that there is not a single village in Lithuania in which there were not any victims of these people. On their consciences are the deaths of many rural members of the intelligentsia—teachers, doctors, woodsmen and officials. Therefore, things must be called by their proper names: whosoever embarked upon the path of the struggle against Soviet power and murdered his own innocent countrymen, that person is a murderer and a butcher.

Writing this letter to the editorial staff did not awaken in me the least bit of thirst for revenge or feeling of malice. All that already burned out and healed over long ago and, besides, we have more important matters to deal with now than the settling of old scores. But, nevertheless, it is impossible to allow just anyone at all to be counted among the victims of Stalinism indiscriminately.

Lithuanian Jewish Athletes to Visit Israel

18001189a Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian
13 May 89 p 3

[ELTA report: "A Visit by Vice Presidents of the Maccabees"]

[Text] Vilnius, 12 May—To learn about athletic life in Lithuania and the activity of the recently reestablished Jewish athletic club Maccabees, two vice presidents of the World Association of Maccabee Clubs, a member of the Canadian Olympic Committee Sidney Greenberg, from Toronto, and the president of the European Maccabee Confederation Michel Grun, from Antwerp, paid a visit to Vilnius.

The guests met with the chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Physical Culture and Sports Zigmantas Motekaytis, the chairman of the Lithuanian National Olympic Committee Arturas Povilyunas, first deputy vice president of the Lithuanian Cultural Fund Gerimantas Tarvidas and members of the Maccabee club. It was noted in during the discussion that both the process of national regeneration underway in Lithuania and perestroika have created favorable conditions for the development of the old tradition of Lithuania's Jewish culture and broadening of the athletic movement. The reestablished Jewish athletic club has been accepted into the European Maccabee Confederation and invited to participate in the World Maccabee Games which will take place next July in Israel. A large delegation of the Lithuanian club's members and the folk group "Faerlakh" are preparing to go to that sports event which is recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

The vice presidents of the Maccabees Sidney Greenberg and Michel Grun met today with the Lithuanian SSR Communist Party's Central Committee Secretary Valerionas Baltrunas. Officials of the Lithuanian Maccabee club took part in the meeting.

New Publishers Association Founded

18001189b Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian
7 May 89 p 3

[ELTA report: "Lithuanian Publishers Association Founded"]

[Text] Vilnius, 6 May—It is the 85th anniversary of the lifting of the ban on Lithuanian publishing. Employees of the republic's publishing houses came today to the Palace of Artists to mark this date, to recall the path traveled by Lithuanian book publishing and to discuss pressing issues of the present and plans for the future.

Literary critic Aleksandras Krasnovas, deputy editor-in-chief of the "Vaga" publishing house, opened the general meeting of Lithuanian publishers with introductory remarks.

Antanas Tila, Ph.D. in History, gave a talk on the subject "Restoration of Lithuanian Publishing in 1904". The chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Publishing Yuožas Nekrošius spoke about preparations for the celebration of the 450th anniversary of the first Lithuanian book. Philosopher Romualdas Ozolas, deputy editor-in-chief of the "Mintis" publishing house, discussed issues of book publishing and sovereignty, while Yuožas Vaytkus, the head of the "Vyturis" publishing house, spoke about aspirations and goals of Lithuanian publishers.

The employees of the republic's publishing houses taking part in the general meeting agreed to form the Lithuanian Publishers Association.

Vilnius University Professor Bronius Genzialis; Jonas Čekis, the former long-time head of "Vaga"; Antanas Balashaytis, editorial chief of the "Mokslas" publishing house; Antanas Ribialis, "Mintis" editorial chief and Bronius Kurkulis, deputy editor-in-chief of the encyclopedia publisher, discussed extremely important tasks set before the association, the difficult situation that has emerged in book publishing in the past decades and criminal destruction of books.

The winners of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Publishing's Prizes imeni M. Mazhvidas, F. Skorina, K. Vilchinskis, K. Kubiliniskis and others were announced and given their awards. The participants of the meeting approved an appeal to the Lithuanian public to celebrate the Publishing Day on the anniversary of the lifting of the ban on Lithuanian publishing and to mark it every year by noble deeds.

A resolution of the Lithuanian Publishers Association was adopted. It set priorities for book publishing which included the Lithuanian language, the Lithuanian literature, the history of Lithuania and the history of culture. These subjects would help create a Lithuanian national school, strengthen the status of Lithuanian as a state language, disseminate works by writers whose origins are in Lithuania among the people and restore historical truth in new, objectively written works of history and memoirs. The association will strive to ensure the true implementation of the constitutional freedom of the press, make every effort to accelerate the passage of the law on the press and book publishing and fight for the abolition of pre-publication censorship. It will work to shift Lithuania's paper industry to economic independence and to make sure that it exports its output to other republics only after the republic's own needs have been met. The association intends to form book publishing associations with foreign publishers and strive to achieve independence in foreign book trade.

The head of the Lithuanian SSR Communist Party Central Committee's Ideological Department Yustas Paleckis and heads of artistic unions were present at the meeting.

Klaipeda Enterprise Faces Critics

18001189c Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian
14 May 89 p 1

[ELTA report: "To Stop Harmful Impact on Nature"]

[Text] On May 13, the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers conferred on the issues of reducing orders to the Klaipeda Enterprise for Supplying Petroleum Product Exports and retooling the plant, as well as on ecology. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vitautas Sakalauskas presided over the meeting.

Evgeniy Zhevago, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosnab; Yuožas Šeris, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairman Vilyus Kazanavichyus; the chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Fuel Jonas Lanyauskas; the chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Environmental Protection Vitautas Eynoris; Klaipeda city ispolkom chairman Alfonsas Žhalis and a number of high officials of union and republican agencies were present at the meeting.

The dissatisfaction of the republic's government and the Klaipeda city ispolkom with the fact that the USSR Gosnab and other union agencies delayed making decisions on the problems of the Klaipeda Enterprise for Supplying Petroleum Product Exports (as had been repeatedly demanded by the republic's government and the city), and consistently increased the production of heavy oils for export thereby creating an environmental crisis, was stated clearly. It was agreed to nearly half the production of heavy oils for export in 1990. Output targets for this year will be set by the plant itself, taking into account its ability to produce output without harming the environment.

No agreement on the enterprise's future was reached at the meeting. Appropriate agencies were asked to come up with several economic proposals to retool the enterprise and consider the possibility of relocating the plant outside the city, conducting environmental impact studies for different proposals. Appropriate organizations were asked to develop a set of measures to solve urgent problems which exist at the plant, making sure that this work will be undertaken with the help of foreign companies.

Commissar Clarifies Latvian Recruits' Place of Service

18080053 Riga CINA in Latvian 26 Apr 89 p 4

[Article by Girts Kondrats]

[Text] Tomorrow is the annual call-up into the army. After the issues of 16 and 18 April, which reflected the conversation of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary A. M. Brazauskas with USSR Defense Minister D. Yazov, certain questions have arisen among the new recruits about where each will have to spend his time of service—here in Latvia or, the same as

earlier, far from home. A few other things have been on their minds. Therefore, the republican War Commissar Major-General Janis Duda will respond to a few questions from the CINA Information Bulletin correspondent:

[Duda] Already from 10 April committees have been working in the military registration office, but from 17 April call-up committees have also begun working, which, taking into account the physical and moral maturity of the new draftees, delineate in which weapon class each draftee will serve. No supplemental orders saying that Latvia's boys should be left to serve in Latvia or the Baltic military district or its environs are at our disposal. And truly, in the conversation with Minister D. Yazov there is a nuance that says that it must be done "within the realm of possibility."

The "realm of possibility" is currently this. From 22 to 23 percent of new Latvian draftees serve outside Latvia. Just as many remain in our military district and its area. In his election platform, F. Kuzmins promised to raise this number to 30 percent. The rest—there are around 54 percent—must then divide up throughout the whole Soviet Union.

Along with this, even more boys will serve in the Latvian Red Riflemen regiment, as border guards in Ventspils, and on the ship "Komsomol'ec Latviy" and other Baltic fleet ships whose names relate to Latvia. The same with dry-land formations. Around 30 boys will go to serve on the Kremlin garrison in Moscow, and half of them usually are Latvians.

[CINA] Why cannot all remain to serve right here in Latvia or at least in the Baltic military district or near it?

[Duda] Today, in the dry-land army alone there are more than 2000 different military specialties. To learn all of them, at least 200 education centers would have to be set up in the republic's territory. That is unrealistic, at least right now and in the near future. And one must take into account the fact that education centers are placed throughout the territory of the Soviet Union.

Therefore, having finished his instruction course, a soldier serves the remaining time, returns home, and is integrated into the mobilization resources. And—if only it would not happen—war broke out, we could again immediately form, for example, the 43rd Guard Division from the necessary specialist soldiers that are in Riga, Rezekne and Madona, right here in Latvia.

In addition, in the armed forces there exists the so-called extraterritorial principle. That means that the army is divided up throughout the whole state territory, with the calculation that in any state region we could more effectively realize defense functions. And there are cases when boys come to the military registration office, even their mothers, and ask to be sent to serve far from home because they want to get to know the world.

[CINA] Many hear of confusion in the army. What are your thoughts on national, territorial army units?

[Duda] Let us start with the latter. As historians write, in the bourgeois Latvian army there were 18,000 people. When the length of service was expanded to 1.5 years—24,000. The officer number hovered around 2,000. But today we will not find more than 500 Latvian officers. However, in a U.S. division from 16 to 18 thousand fighters serve; in a West German one, from 20 to 24 thousand men. So this is an example for the illustration of the correlation of forces.

Moreover, it is the same in many necessary military specialties, without which a modern army cannot survive today! And finally, where is it said that such formations are medicine against confusion? Extra-regulation relations only reflect what is happening in society.

[CINA] What will happen to students this year?

[Duda] No university student who studies on campus will be called up this spring.

[CINA] Have there been essential differences of opinion between the new recruits and the registration office?

[Duda] No, currently there are no particular differences of opinion. I have visited eight registration offices and talked to boys. I consider that their mood before entering the army is a good one.

Working Group To Grant Ukrainian State Status Meets

18001247a Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
24 May 89 p 3

[RATAU report: "Session of Working Group on Language Issues"]

[Text] On 22 May a regularly scheduled session was held by the working group engaged in preparing draft amendments to the UkSSR Constitution in the part granting state status to the Ukrainian language as well as working out a Draft Law of the UkSSR on the free development and equal-rights use of Ukrainian and other languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The working group examined the Draft Law on National Languages in the Ukrainian SSR, which was worked out under the direction of V.I. Shinkaruk, academician of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences.

The following persons took part in discussing the draft: the deputy chairmen of the working group—V.S. Burlay, director of RATAU, and A.V. Malovnitskiy, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST UKRAINY, along with the following members of the working group—F.G. Burchak, chief of the Juridical Division of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.A. Vasilenko, professor at the Kiev State University; M.A. Golodnyy, deputy chief,

Administration for Codification and Systematization of Legislation under the UkSSR Ministry of Justice; I.M. Dzyuba, writer; V.V. Kopeychikov, professor at the Kiev Higher School of Police of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs; G.M. Mushketik, first secretary of the Ukrainian Writers' Union; D.V. Pavlychko, secretary of the Board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union; V.M. Rusanovskiy, academician of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences; I.A. Timchenko, senior scientific associate, Institute of State and Law, UkSSR Academy of Sciences; and P.T. Tronko, academician of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences.

It was noted that, in working out the draft, the group has been guided in its work by the positions taken by the party on inter-ethnic relations. A study was made of the experiment in legally regulating issues of language in our republic during the initial post-revolutionary years, as well as the experience gained by a number of republics. Of specific interest for the working group were the laws on languages recently adopted in other republics. Numerous letters from citizens, sent to the group, have been of substantial importance for this work.

A decision was taken to complete work on the Draft Law, taking into account the remarks and suggestions made during the course of the discussion. After the working group approves the Draft Law, it will be presented for consideration by the appropriate permanent commissions of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet.

Ukrainian CP CC Official on 'Extremist' Influences in the Republic

18001247b Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 10, May 89 pp 45-52

[Article by P. Kulyas, deputy chief, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Ideological Department: "What Is the 'Child of Perestroika' Dictating to Us?"]

[Text] Anyone who appears before an audience to speak nowadays must inevitably be prepared for questions about the "do-it-yourself" public associations.

What are these "informals?" What are the reasons for their precipitous growth? Are they beneficial and useful to our society and to perestroika? Will they not be harmful to socialism? How should we work with them..?

It is already obvious from this that what we have to deal with here are not some random, episodic instances of things that happened, but with a phenomenon. And like any kind of phenomenon, the phenomenon of the "informals" requires from the specialist—the lecturer, propagandist, journalist, party of soviet staff member—an explanation of its nature, a definition of his own attitude toward it, a formulation of a stance on his own actions and the actions themselves. To know and profoundly understand the nature of any new public phenomenon, whether positive or negative, the tendencies of its development, to predict the variants of this development in

order to support the useful, constructive elements therein—such is the requirement which always confronts party staff members and ideological activists.

And so, what constitutes the present-day, do-it-yourself, public associations?

It is undoubtedly the case that this is one of the most noticeable, externally effective manifestations of the democratization process. It is a phenomenon which is socio-psychological and, very obviously, political in its nature. It is very ambiguous, contradictory, and dialectical. It is perceived by people in different ways.

Some (primarily young persons) are delighted by some things which were unusual for our public life until very recently: freedom of self-expression, independence of thought, independence of action (unfortunately, sometimes even independence from the law). Others are frightened by the unfettered nature of the opinions, the manifestations of unconstructiveness, and even extremism. They transfer their impressions of the political-meeting type of intolerance shown by certain groups to the entire movement, and they express their amazement with regard to the "lack of concern," "inactivity," and "tolerance" of the party committees, soviet organs, etc.

However, all this is emotion. What is objective is that the so-called "informal" movement is a reality of the vital process of democratizing our society. And in our attitude toward it we must be guided by democratic norms. Here we have to do with our people, with our young people. They are part of our society.

In a recent interview with I.Ya. Kezberg, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, correspondents of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA quite picturesquely termed the do-it-yourself associations "children of perestroika," to which their interviewee reacted almost automatically as follows: "Better yet, they are 'children born out of wedlock.'" But whether born in or out of wedlock, these 'children' require our attention and concern. Because children, as a result, always dictate to us serious changes in our way of life.

Certain specialists—sociologists and psychologists—consider that such a movement by its own nature answers the needs of crucial moments in the life of society. It has an organic function of seeking out new behavior and thinking, as well as new cultural standards to replace outmoded stereotypes, compromised methods, formalism, and empty show. And the meaning of a society's rational action consists of skillfully freeing itself from everything superficial, from everything troublesome, from that which is harmful to it, as well as to select and support everything which is useful and rational.

What is their number? What is their structure?

We must keep in mind that there is no unified approach among researchers and practical workers in this field.

The press, for example, cited data from Kazakhstan (approximately 100 groupings) and Leningrad (more than 2,000). It is perfectly clear that what we are talking about here is a difference in the methodology of accounting. It is obvious that what the Kazakhstan comrades have in mind is merely politicized associations, whereas the Leningrad people are also taking into account the ecological, nature-conservationist groups, as well as various kinds of amateur, artistic, amusement, entertainment, and even sports groups. But not included here, naturally, are club-type circles devoted to amateur artistic, do-it-yourself activity, sections of sports societies, etc.

If we equip ourselves with the Leningrad methodology, then the country would be considered to have more than 60,000 amateur, do-it-yourself associations, including about 20,000 in the Ukraine. Scientific associates of the Higher Komsomol School has ascertained more than 200 subject (topical) lines for grouping young persons and manifesting their interests.

The greatest proportion of the formations are of a cultural-entertainment nature. They are the easiest to organize, and they have a unique "formalization." And there is nothing reprehensible in this. The Komsomol has more experience and opportunities for organizing the matter better—it would be very wrong to disregard this.

In the past two or three years, for example, the Komsomol organizations of many oblasts have conducted many diverse contests, revues, rock-group and break-dance festivals. From among the best performers they have created permanently functioning collectives; they have sought out experienced directors for them (musicians, dance instructors). They are creating various leisure centers, studio-theaters, video-disco clubs, and cafe-theaters. Today the republic has in operation more than 100 self-supporting youth centers, 450 youth cafes, 20 rock clubs, etc.

Here there is nothing to separate the Komsomol from the "informals." The only thing that gives some cause for alarm is an excessively active increase in the commercialization of the matter. There is getting to be less genuine do-it-yourself activity and more calculation, more chasing after profits. Along this path we must be particularly watchful with regard to the danger of possible losses of a moral nature, above all, for the numerous organizers of the matter, and then for wider circles of young persons.

Naturally, the discussion regarding the do-it-yourself association, to a lesser degree, affects strictly young people's leisure. The principal interest among the public lies in diverse, politicized groupings. From a practical point of view, therefore, it is important to picture the structure of the associations according to the nature of their activity and the extent of their politicization.

Purely for a working analysis, we could propose the following three groups of associations.

First—this is a group primarily for a specific, positive activity, keyed on practical, socially useful tasks: ecological, nature-protecting associations, young people's residential complexes, groups for rendering social aid, cells of societies for the native language, "Memorial" groups, etc.

Most of them arose during the course of perestroika, some of them earlier. However, it was only in recent times that they began to get up a head of steam and step up their sociopolitical activities.

For example, **student guard detachments for protecting nature** began to emerge as far back as the 1960's and 1970's. But the range of their activity was narrow, restricted, in essence, merely to "raids" against the violators on environmental-protection laws, more precisely—against poachers. In recent years there has been a notable activation of scientific-research and propagandistic work by these associations. They have considerably expanded the sphere of public monitoring—to enterprises, sectors, major industrial projects, etc. Over a five-year period the number of guards detachments tripled, and now in 22 oblasts of the republic there are more than 30 student guards detachments and 15 initiative groups for nature protection.

Their activity is also characterized by a manifestation of a public protest against a neglect of nature-protection measures on the part of economic managers. At one time a conflict was noted between the guards detachments and the organs of the Ukrainian Society for Protecting Nature. Instead of effectively utilizing the public initiative of the students, these organs perceived it with caution and even alarm; they had a jealous attitude toward "interference" in their own departmental affairs. It is perfectly obvious that what was manifested here were bureaucratic tendencies in the activity of society.

After the republic-level meeting held at the end of 1987 among the commanders of the guards detachments, their cooperation with the UkSSR State Committee for Protecting Nature and the Ukrainian Society for Protecting Nature was adjusted. And the party and Komsomol organizations at VUZ's began paying more attention to the activity of the guards detachments.

Similar tendencies were also noted in mutual relations between do-it-yourself associations and other public organizations, in particular, with organizations of the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments. But there is hardly the basis for conflicts here. We need to make maximum use of this bright manifestation of public initiative for this cause and for our common good.

The second group of associations is primarily concerned with a **meeting type of activity**. As a rule, they are not permanent or ongoing; they emerge in connection with the need to solve certain acute problems in the life of a city or region: ecology, urban construction, the preservation and restoration of cultural landmarks, etc. As a rule,

most of the people in them are prepared to respond to a call for their personal participation in solving a problem. How can we realistically find an application for this energy, for this public-spirited initiative? We should give this some thought.

In Kiev at a certain time in 1986 passions heated up over the prospects for developing a very old and renowned corner of the city—the Andreyevskiy Slope—as well as methods for restoring and using one of the architectural landmarks located therein—the so-called Richard's Castle. The initiative groups wrote letters to editors and gathered signatures on petitions to the local authorities. Spontaneous meetings sprung up.

A significant role in shaping public opinion was played by the city and republic-level press, which conducted quite a well-founded discussion on these matters. But the main thing which relieved the tension was the constructive stance taken by the Podolskiy Party Raykom and Rayispolkom. They actively supported the proposals to restore the priceless historical and cultural landmarks in this district of the city.

In essence, this situation gave an impetus to solving the problems of restoring historical landmarks on a considerably wider scale. In 1987 a decision was adopted proclaiming the oldest part of Podol to be a historical-cultural preserve. In accordance with this status, new plans for its buildup and development are being worked out and implemented. Objects of very old architecture are being intensively restored. It has become traditional to devote Saturdays and Sundays to work on these projects.

Among the enthusiasts are many young persons, who took part in these meetings, which were memorable for Kiev. And this is all being done with a love for one's own city. A group of architects from the Kievproyekt recently received All-Union and international prizes for carrying out a plan for reconstructing and building up three residential districts in Podol.

But the main thing is that this district, which had been neglected until quite recently, is not becoming a favorite leisure spot for Kievans and visitors to the capital of the Ukraine. Before our very eyes the inimitable features of the thousand-year-old Podol are taking shape.

Naturally, it would be incorrect to connect all this solely to the 1986 meetings. The time had arrived for such decisions to be made; the society had matured. But the meetings contributed their bit by signaling the state of public opinion. Moreover, the discussions sought out specific ways to solve this problem, which had become ripe for solving.

It could be said that among the active participants in those meetings, which occurred some time ago, there were persons who were merely speculating or even

gambling on the problem involved, and that nowadays they are shouting at other meetings and a propos of other problems.

That is undoubtedly the case. But if precisely such an approach and with such a result were taken everywhere to solving the problems affecting the public, the shouters and demagogues would be left without anything to do.

It is another matter that this is a characteristic feature of meeting-type associations. They have an impermanent nature. The goal of their participants (not always even fully acknowledged) is to "show themselves," i.e., to implement their own sociopolitical activities. A completely legitimate aspiration, by the way! And if they are given worthwhile and socially worthwhile causes, meetings will prove to be a completely non-binding form of self-expression.

A second characteristic feature of these associations is that they bring out, as a rule, persons with purely self-ambitious motives. They pour themselves out at these meetings. And if they do not succeed in igniting passions on one problem, they will, indeed, find another one and join another group.

And here we come to the **third group** of do-it-yourself public associations, those which have become politicized to the maximum extent and which emphasize confrontation with the local authorities. They have a particularly significant passion for creating diverse programs, appeals, and declarations, in which, behind the "perestroyka-type" phraseology of their followers, there is a patent hostility toward the party and toward socialism. Recently, by the way, even the perestroyka-type camouflage has begun to fall away. They also reject perestroyka.

What we are talking about are certain such little groups primarily in the cities of Lvov and Kiev. These are, first of all, the so-called "Ukrainian Helsinki (or 'Gelsinki') Alliance"—the UKhS, the founding of which was proclaimed in 1988 by V. Chornovil, M. Goryn, and a few more followers, primarily from among those freed from places of incarceration, where they had been sent for anti-Soviet activity.

Similar in its nature is the membership of the Ukrainian Culturological Club in Kiev, which was founded in 1987. It declares as its fully laudable goal the "popularization of the Ukrainian historical and cultural heritage." But in reality this club is closely linked with the UKhS and shows its activism basically in conducting unsanctioned meetings, picket lines, and the dissemination of leaflets. It has a single goal: to create within the city an atmosphere of political tension and confrontation with the local organs of authority.

The Ukrainian Peoples Democratic League (UNDL)—known, prior to 1989, as the Ukrainian Democratic Alliance—is the most radical group, with an openly anti-societal and even anti-Soviet program. Cooperating

closely with these three associations are the so-called "Committee for the Protection of the Ukrainian Catholic Church" (Lvov), the Democratic Alliance to Facilitate Perestroika (Odessa), "Good Will" (Yalta), and others.

Most of these groups do not advertise their aspirations to create opposition parties as alternatives to the CPSU; they declare their support for perestroika. But, in fact, they are rapidly assuming more and more of an extremist nature.

At first, only the UNDL loudly called itself an "independent political party." When L. Lukyanenko returned from his place of incarceration, the UKhS also began to openly declare this as its goal.

Nowadays most of the extremist associations view as the prototype of a political opposition party the **People's Front** or "**People's Movement**," which was proclaimed from the very beginning in the documents of the UKhS and the UNDL. They call for a "radical breakup of the entire state structure" of the USSR.

Most characteristic for these groupings are separatist, nationalistic ideas—ranging from innocent formulations about "protecting the national rights of the Ukraine" to utterly specific, "samostiyn"-type demands for independence. The UKhS at first declared that the USSR should be a "confederation of independent states." But in documents being sent to the West, the leaders of this organization express themselves with utter frankness: it is necessary, they say, to form, in an informal movement, a trend which "would pursue the goal of taking the Ukraine out of the USSR" (L. Lukyanenko, "Shcho dali?", UKRAINSKA DUMKA, London, 16 bereznya, 1989).

While unstinting in their words about their adherence to democratic liberties and human rights, the UKhS leaders, as soon as they proceed to some specific issue, manifest an open anti-democratic quality, a scorn toward all those who are not Ukrainians and a discrimination against them. In its "Basic Principles," which has been disseminated in the republic and sent abroad, the UKhS talks, for example, about establishing Ukrainian citizenship. And here the following declaration is made about restricting it: for those who do not know the state language, who have lived in the republic for less than 10 years, a provision is made to introduce an "immunity to enter the republic for permanent residence." That is, a frankly reactionary practice is proposed, one which runs counter to international acts on human rights and even simply against the principles of a civilized society.

By the way, a particular concern in establishing citizenship is manifested by the authors of the "Basic Principles" for the "re-emigrants and their descendants, even if only from one line." It is not difficult to guess that what is being talked about here, among other things, are those fascist hirelings and toadies who fled to the West in Hitler's transport trains, as well as their children and

grandchildren. These are the kinds of "democrats" and "fighters" for human rights that we have to deal with!

There is nothing surprising in the fact that such programs and declarations are advocated by the old foes of the Soviet system and socialism, those who long ago became hardened in their viewpoints on this matter. What was most unexpected was the fact that many of these formulations (about the "radical breakup of the system," "genuine sovereignty for the republic," etc.) occurred in the first variant of the draft program espoused by the Ukrainian People's Movement for Perestroika, which was advocated in January of this year by the initiative groups of the Kiev organization of the Ukrainian Writers' Union and the Institute of Literature of the UKSSR Academy of Sciences. Because, after all, this occurred under conditions whereby the true intentions of the initiators were concealed and hedged about by perestroika-type assurances.

One would have to be a naive person not to predict the further anti-socialist transformation of this document within the more serious development of events, as has already occurred with the programs of the people's fronts in the Baltic region. We need to see the logical development of events and the interests of those forces which are pushing these events in order not to be, as V.I. Lenin warned his communist contemporaries "stupid victims of deceit and self-deceit in politics...." (Poln. sobr. soch., Vol 23, p 47).

We will not assert that all those who so categorically demanded at the writers' meeting in February that the draft program of the NDU be adopted "as is" have the same viewpoint as Lukyanenko, Chornovil, and their followers. But it is a fact that the latter know precisely what they want and whom they are serving. And it was certainly no accident that the entire emotional atmosphere at that meeting, which at times approached a state of psychosis, was created not by the writers, but rather specifically by the members of the UKhS, UKK, and other extremist associations. And it was also they who formed a "pressure group" at the constituent conferences of the Society for the Ukrainian Language imeni T.G. Shevchenko and "Memorial." And it was they who, during the election campaign undertook to play the role of groups supporting certain candidates; they even went so far as to issue such hostile slogans as "Soviets without Communists!", etc.

It would be political naivete not to note these tendencies or to write them off as simply "mob emotions." These emotions were prepared too carefully and well ahead of time.

But for those who, possibly, still doubt such a link, it would be worthwhile to quote a brief notice from the new samizdat newspaper GOLOS VIDRODZHENIYA, the first issue of which published items by activists from the Lvov Branch of the UKhS on the eve of the elections

for USSR People's Deputies. This notice is entitled "How Can a Group Be Founded To Support the NDU?" It provides pointers on where and how to set up these support groups (GP), as well as what kinds of documents to adopt. The notice concludes with the following request: "Send the decision to found a GP, along with the official minutes to I.F. Drach...(the exact address is then furnished—Editor)."

While the initiators of the NDU are waging their "ideological battles," the role of their apparatus and practical organization is being assumed by the UKhS members. Nor let us forget that this "apparatus" contains (and contains quite a few!) Banderov organizations and other subversive centers in the West, something which, in essence, is not denied by V. Chornovil himself (see the newspaper PRAVDA UKRAINY, dated 9 February, "Who Is Using Whom?")

The facts cited above very convincingly point to the danger borne by a certain part of the do-it-yourself public movement—its right wing. Its intensive politicization has, in essence, led to a legalization of patently anti-socialist views. The old foes of the Soviet regime, having assembled in these groups, and having recruited followers on nationalistic grounds, are consolidating and advancing their demands, directed against the CPSU and the Soviet regime, against the Marxist-Leninist ideology and socialism.

They are working together to develop methods of anti-perestroika, anti-socialist presentations. One such conference was held last year in Lvov. In attendance there were also the organizers of future extremist presentations in Tbilisi.

They are working out methods of putting pressure on the authorities by means of probes and the creation of precedents. They set forth slogans advocating a two-party system, opposition parties, and a mastery of the mass media. There is an open "stealing of slogans": the extremists are attempting to take credit for everything that the party has been engaged in during the last few years—restoring the good names of persons who suffered during the period dominated by the cult of personality, solving ecological problems, restoring historical and cultural landmarks, etc.

Moreover, we do not talk enough about the real threat to the processes of democratization in our society which the extremist part of the do-it-yourself movement bears within itself. Wherever it takes the initiative into its own hands, it immediately attempts to close the mouths of all those who think differently. At meetings only one side is listened to—the other side is chased off the rostrum by whistling, foot-stamping, and shouting.

Some of the initiative-"democrats" have already threatened court action against those who state opinions different from their own. They persistently discuss measures to restrict the rights of persons in the sphere of

inter-ethnic relations: to deprive them of the right to choose a language of instruction and to restrict their rights based on the fact that they do not know Ukrainian. No matter how we may love our own, native Ukrainian language, provoking hostility to it via a forced imposition will not add authority to the initiators of such acts, nor to our people, nor to this republic as a whole. No matter how drastic, this proposal is reactionary, no matter how intellectually it may be framed.

Those who attended the Kiev and Lvov meetings last year could not help but have their attention drawn to the persistent, at times aggressive search for an "enemy" against which the emotions of the crowd could be aimed. The "new tribunes" aim their shafts very precisely: at apparatchiks and nomenklaturshchiks. They badger them and dump all sorts of virtually pogrom-type slogans on them: "Down with them! Beat them!", etc.

They say that the apparatus is not the party nor the Soviet regime. Here it is not hard to recognize a crude and sly trick: because, after all, the nomenklatura comprises all the leadership personnel, what then would remain of the party without its leaders? The main thing is **in the mode of thinking**. How is it different, for example, from the Stalinist type? The same searching for the "social enemy" (from one close at hand to the "enemy of the people!"), the same generalizations (not individual bureaucrats but the entire apparatus!), the same intolerance and the same conformism (this is the way the tribunes and the "spiritual fathers of the nation" think—and just try to doubt it!). Consequently, Stalinism resides, unfortunately, in many of our contemporaries, including frequently in those who inveigh against Stalinism most loudly.

And is the democratic movement really amenable to pressure from public opinion to which the extremists have recourse?

Because, of course, it is no secret that the preparations for the ecological meeting in the city of Kiev on 13 November 1988 were accompanied by a mass psychological attack on the population: malicious rumors were spread that a gigantic accident had occurred at the chemical combine in Belaya Tserkva and that a lethal cloud was advancing on Kiev. Others spoke about a gigantic explosion in the city of Rovno. It is not important that there is no trace of a chemical combine in Belaya Tserkva! Kiev was, indeed, alarmed, and the telephones did not stop ringing in the editors' offices. But emotions continued to be stirred up at the meeting itself. One of the speakers without a trace of humor even "proved" that he had discovered an ozone hole above the city.

An amazing thing! The American Army as long ago as World War II began to extensively develop methods to frighten and demoralize the enemy's troops and population. These methods came to be termed "psychological warfare." The NATO armies developed an entire scientific discipline under this name.

Certain of the present-day leaders of the "informals" have obviously never studied this science, but they are using it well. Sometimes they wage a real "war of rumors" on a city. But, in their opinion, shameful methods do not affect the pure goals.

And this is done under present conditions in "peaceful meetings." But what could happen in more extreme situations?

Trace the methods to which the extremists have already had recourse in several republics, and you can predict what awaits us. These include student hunger strikes, incitement to strike, and picket lines outside enterprises, along with attempts to physically rough up all those who do not want to strike, and chauvinistic ultimatums ("No more work with or leave town for people of a certain nationality!"), frightening and threatening leaders of collectives, deputies, editors, etc. Finally, there have been bloody clashes with members of certain nationalities and with guard troops engaged in maintaining order.

Extremism is not a sign of democratization. It is its antipode.

That is why it is so important to convincingly show everyone the logic of the development of events to which implementation of the "movement's" ideas would lead. Because, of course, there are quite a few people who perceived the draft published program to be entirely sincere; they find in it quite a few correct ideas, and on this basis, they are surprised: let people do useful things, they say, if they have such good intentions. Quite a few such letters have arrived through the mail at editors' offices and at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

But the gist of the matter is that politics is not only not exhausted by, but is not even defined by intentions (read "declarations" or "statements"). Unfortunately, even in those regions where blood has already flowed the instigators already had enough declarations about their magnanimous intentions.

People are asking the following question more and more persistently: Isn't it about time that certain hotheads come to their senses and give some thought to the consequences of their political game? Wouldn't it be better, if they really want to help perestroika so much, that they concentrate their efforts on specific tasks?

It would seem much simpler to proceed as follows: solve problems via their own collective (or via a party organization). And if it is a matter of a city's or a region's interests, then why not do this via the local Soviet? Because, of course, it has the deputies which we have elected together. It has a budget, which, with the participation of the public, can be allocated in the interests of solving those problems which have been brought up at the meetings. It has monitoring-control mechanisms for

influencing production. Through the Soviet lies the direct road for appeals to the government—at the republic or All-Union level.

The Soviets, to which the initiators are so calling us to transfer all power to, must also become the genuine people's movement for perestroika. Everyone will find a cause there. Everyone will have a rostrum there for discussing any vital problems. All he needs is a sincere desire. And here is where we need to develop a mechanism for the Soviets to exercise a genuine people's self-government.

And do we really need some sort of middle-man for creative unions or scientific institutions to appeal to the government with a request or a legislative initiative or other proposal? Recently in Kiev upon the initiative of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee's Ideological a meeting was held between the leaders of the creative unions and organizations. Virtually unanimous support was obtained there for a proposal to concentrate all efforts of the creative intelligentsia on working out or implementing a future plan for developing Ukrainian culture. Here is a field for everyone who wants to apply his efforts to constructive work.

From everything set forth above it is evident what serious work is needed in order to recognize all the dangers which extremism bears with itself. Nevertheless, we must not confuse it with the "informal" movement in general.

All those who are working on this problem, who are engaged in ideological work must profoundly understand **how useful the movement of do-it-yourself public associations is.**

Here we must proceed from the fact that the 19th CPSU All-Union Conference has considered the problems of developing public initiative within the context of democratization and the further development of the political system. It is from such a constructive point of view that we must approach the overwhelming majority of associations.

And it is not just a matter of carrying out a party decision. Perhaps the most important thing is that objective public needs are operating here. Nowadays in politics it is impossible to ignore public opinion, the interests and requests of specific social groups. Furthermore, the objectivity of the processes consists not only of the fact that these groups are more and more persistently stating their own interests and viewpoints, but that the Soviet regime itself is interested in this.

Because, after all, the life of the public organizations, including that of the "informals," the discussions which take place in them represent a **vital mechanism for manifesting the interests and moods** of diverse groups of the population. It is an **indicator of acute social problems.** And the only policy or activity of a local authority is

truly vital is one which multifacetedly takes these realities into account. One which does not close its eyes to negative factors. And one which by its every step influences them in the needed direction.

It is a matter of knowing how to use the potential even of those people who today **stand as a unique kind of opposition** with regard to the existing administrative structures. We must allow them to carry out their sensible proposals. Wherever the do-it-yourself movement encounters understanding and support, the party and Soviet organs must find from among yesterday's critics active and reliable assistants in solving all the problems of perestroika. In other words, the do-it-yourself public movement is a unique kind of **mechanism for discovering socially active persons**.

And is not the role of "opponent," which these new structures play really an important one? But only sensible doubts and constructive criticism are really capable of guarding us against erroneous decisions. They require an important decision to be checked again and again so as not to allow a mistake.

But if we consider the problem more extensively, we should not be afraid of drawing an even more fundamental conclusion: namely, that the do-it-yourself public associations play a very important role as a **mechanism for monitoring the authorities**—quite an effective mechanism. They influence the shaping of public opinion, which must be considered by the local party and Soviet organs, as well as by the All-Union departments.

And so wherever the party activists do not yet understand these constructive functions of the do-it-yourself public associations, it is important to **radically change the ostrich-like, negative stance with regard to them, and to cultivate a calm, analytical approach**, and ability to single out the extremist elements, to oppose them, while, at the same time, **cooperating with the healthy forces**.

This republic **has an embryo of experience** with such a balanced, well-thought-out approach. In Kiev, Lvov, and the Crimean Oblast, for example, within the party committees propagandistic groups have been created which specialize in problems touched upon at public-type meetings. Their task is to study the problem profoundly and to enter into the discussions actively.

It is very important to create associations and discussion clubs for young persons with regard to those problems being speculated upon by the extremists. With this goal in mind, the following groups have begun operating in Kiev: the Evrika Student Discussion Club, the Pozitsiya Senior-Class Club, the sociopolitical club entitled "Pages of Our Fatherland's History" in the October Palace of Culture, the Heritage Ukrainian-Studies Club in the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, and a political-video club in the branch of the V.I. Lenin Museum. Similar forms are also practiced in Lvov, Kharkov, Chernovtsy, and other cities.

We have not always succeeded in achieving the desired result. But we think that this is a matter of time. People differ: some have pure intentions, while others merely want to arouse public opinion, stir up emotions and passions.

All we have to bear in mind is that this will not happen in and by itself. We need to radically revise our methods of political work, clear it of formalism and superficiality. It is not prohibitions which can solve the problems which arise in educational work, in problems of influencing public opinion, but rather permanent contact with people, participation of party and Soviet personnel, as well as ideological activists in the discussions. We need to act correctly always and everywhere: we must not miss any opportunity to convince people. If they have assembled at a meeting, if questions have arisen about this or that problem, an exhaustive answer must be obtained. It is better to do this right on the spot. But if this is impossible, then we must use the local press, radio, and television. Go to repeat meetings. Do not avoid sharp questions, and do not muffle contradictions. Enter into the discussions with arguments, and specific, tested facts.

As to political extremism, rapid reaction is important here, a struggle for initiative in posing questions, in switching the discussions into constructive channels.

The do-it-yourself, public associations have laid the foundation for a significant potential, which can work for the sake of perestroika. And it is solely dependent on us—the party and Soviet organs, the Komsomol, and public organizations—as to what path the so-called "informals" will take and how much benefit they will bring to the society.

If they are the "children of perestroika," their future is in our hands, and their fate will depend on our concern and far-sightedness.

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Armenian Party Official Blasts May Day Parade Practices

18300648a Yerevan KOMSOMOLETS in Russian
1 May 89 p 2

[Interview with L. Zhuykova, deputy secretary of the Armelektromash Production Association Party Committee, by KOMSOMOLETS correspondent A. Muradyan: "Awaiting the Festivities"]

[Text] **There will be no May Day parade in Yerevan this year. It will be replaced by a public fete. We will not discuss the reason for this, since everyone knows what that is. We shall talk instead about the May Day parades of the recent past. Joining us is L. Zhuykova, deputy party committee secretary for the Armelektromash Production Association.**

[Correspondent] Lyudmila Mikhaylovna, your plant unfailingly "opened" the May Day parade, with flags, banners, and what was called "the front runner," a specially equipped and decorated car. How much did all that cost the enterprise?

[Zhuykova] You forgot to mention the portraits - we carried those too. And it wasn't we who opened the parade but the Leninskiy Rayon "front runner."

[Correspondent] You did that one too?

[Zhukova] No, that "honor" belonged to the F. Dzerzhinskiy Plant, which also had a "front runner" of its own. As for the expenses, they were quite high but I cannot give an exact figure. Not because this is secret information but simply because the expenses were "dumped" on various enterprise shops, so there is no way of computing the total costs. I will give an example that will make this easier to understand. If we needed fabric, we would order it from a certain shop, which would also use it for its own technical requirements. But instead of the 10 meters on order, maybe only two meters ever emerged...

[Correspondent] But that's...

[Zhukova] A violation, you mean to say. Yes, from the legal angle it is, but since all enterprises, institutions and organizations in the country have done and are doing the same thing, with the knowledge of the authorities to be sure, no one is going to get arrested for it. But in general all those preparations for the parade did, of course, impact upon the material situation at the enterprise. Moreover, the best workers had to be borrowed for them, and not for a day or two but for a week or more. And this at the end of the month, when the heat was on with the plan targets and no one was about to mess them up. Then people had to be found for the portraits, flags, and banners, because nobody wanted to carry them. And there were years when we had to have about fifteen hundred people for this. Admittedly, mass turn-outs like that have not been required recently. And all that for a five-minute "jog" past the platform. Then all the window-dressing was hurriedly tossed into a waiting vehicle and - off to the next parade.

[Correspondent] Would you say that we need parades of that sort?

[Zhuykova] I am profoundly convinced that we do not. The people who were forced to take part in them (there was a check-list of attendees) went to the parade only because they were afraid of being punished, one might say. And the parades themselves had changed from public festivities into regimented events, where the historical rationale was eclipsed by the external ostentation. And the children in their summer outfits! It was all very well in warm weather, when the sun was out, but it can rain on those days and in fall it might snow. It was painful to see how cold those little kids were, and lots of

then would come down with colds after the parade... Meanwhile, we would arrive at the assembly point at eight in the morning and stand about freezing, waiting for it to start. But no one cared about people at that particular moment - we were all jealously eyeing the representatives from other enterprises and other rayons, seeing if they looked better than us.

There is another aspect. In recent years Armelektromash has been limping along, as they say. There are a lot of reasons for this: obsolete equipment, lack of specialization, and many other things, but still we walked near the head of the parade. Mind you, it was the same in everyday life. Things were getting harder and harder while up there on the podium they were talking about successes in the socialist construction. They even came up with "developed" socialism. Yes, with the money that was spent on mounting those parades, homes could have been built for people or sociocultural facilities or so many other necessary and needful things. Isn't it better to turn the city into a sort of fairground during public celebrations, like they did in the old days, with games, dances, sporting events, buying and selling, in short to turn the festivity into a festivity, not something done under duress? I am glad that is how it will be this year.

Official Report on 6 May Civil Disturbance in Yerevan

18300648b Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian
9 May 89 p 4

[Unattributed report: "At the Armenian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] On 6 May this year, at 6:30 pm, a group of irresponsible persons, in violation of curfew requirements, conducted an unsanctioned procession along the streets of Yerevan. Individual participants in this procession behaved in a challenging manner, making offensive attacks on police officers who were maintaining public order, while at the intersection of Bagramyan and Moskovskaya streets stones and a smoke bomb were thrown at the police. It is only by chance that no one was injured.

The attempts by this group of provocateurs to create mass disorder and confrontations with the forces of law and order collapsed as a result of the restraint and self-control manifested by the latter.

Other infringements of the law were thwarted by precautionary steps and with the active assistance of right-thinking city residents.

Measures are being taken to detain and call to account the violators of public order in accordance with legislation currently in force.

Azeri, Armenian Komsomol Officials Meet on NKAO
18310401a

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 April 1989 carries on page 2 a 300-word Azerinform report headlined "No Matter How Broad the Relations..." on the meeting between S. Alakbarov and V. Tyagly, secretaries of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee, and O. Petrosyan, secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee, to discuss closer collaboration between the Komsomol organizations of the two republics "in the sector of normalizing the situation in the region and educating the youth in the spirit of high-level interethnic communication." The report adds that questions on the "activation of work done by Komsomol organizations with persons who have temporarily abandoned their homes in Azerbaijan and Armenia" were also discussed.

Vezirov on Solving Interethnic Problems "In Context"
18310401b

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 April 1989 carries on page 1 a 700-word Azerinform report on a reception for a delegation from the Guadelupe CP. A. Kh. Vezirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, said in his speech that "perestroika and glasnost revealed problems which had accumulated in the sector of interethnic relations. But these can only be resolved in the context of the republic's socioeconomic, spiritual and cultural development. Increasing the independence of republics within the single state and economic mechanism and the establishment of powerful republics and a powerful center are basic conditions for the harmonious development of every single people within the one family of Soviet peoples."

New Shusha Factory To Reverse Emigration
18310401c

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 April 1989 carries on page 1 a 400-word Azerinform report headlined "A Branch in Shusha" on the recent startup operations at the newly opened Shusha branch of the industrial automation and telemechanics plant in Ali Bayramly. "In recent years a gap between the work force and available jobs emerged; there were not enough jobs in the city. As a result, part of the local population, primarily the youth, were compelled to leave." The opening of this plant is in line with the decree "On measures to expedite the socioeconomic development of the NKAO of the Azerbaijan SSR." The report adds that "more than 100 young Shushaites have already started working in the new plant."

Causes of Baku Demonstrations Explained
18310401d

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 April 1989 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 3,700-word article by Aydyn Mammadov headlined "In the Name of Clarity of Position" on the reasons behind the Baku demonstrations. He attempts to answer the following questions: "Why did the events of November-December 1988 occur? Why were the events directed into a totally different channel, especially in the second ten days, and why were we confronted with such undesirable political, social and psychological attitudes?" He notes that "at different moments factors contradicting each other came into play, be it the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict or the commands of those wishing to exploit this conflict to stimulate other conflict in our republic." He adds that "we intellectuals, party workers, agitators and propagandists were unable to control the situation; in some cases we were compelled to descend to an incorrect political platform, to 'make a correction' in our position instead of elevating the masses to a correct political position. In such cases the coldness and alienation between the intellectuals and the people, party workers and the people became especially striking." Unanswered questions included: "Why did intellectuals not respond to the one-sided articles which appeared in certain all-union organs on the NKAO conflict?," "Why do party workers avoid direct contact with the people?," "Why are not the rights of the Azeri language as a state language under the Constitution affirmed?," and "When will the blank pages in Azerbaijan's history be filled?"

Election of Pogosyan, Balayan in NKAO Disturbing
18310401e

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 April 1989 carries on page 2 an 800-word Azerinform report headlined "In the State-Legal Commission of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee" on a meeting chaired by A. F. Dashdemirov to discuss results of the USSR peoples' deputy elections. It was pointed out that "the election of H. A. Pogosyan, former first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom, and Z. H. Balayan, special correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, as NKAO peoples' deputies aroused feelings of anxiety and alarm among the population. These individuals exploited the situation which had been created in the autonomous oblast, and were successful in submitting their candidacy and getting themselves elected."

Shusha Official Claims NKAO Will Remain in AzSSR
18310401f

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 April 1989 carries on page 1 a 1,400-word interview with Vagif Jafarov, first secretary of the Shusha Raykom,

member of the NKAO Special Administration Committee and USSR peoples' deputy, who discusses current problems in Shusha and the NKAO in general. Current problems in Shusha include the fact that "40 percent of the population is on the housing waiting list;" in addition, "because there are no jobs for approximately one-quarter of the population, they are not taking part in social production." As a member of the NKAO Special Administration Committee, his job is "to conduct work with the oblast's Azeri population;" this includes creating workplaces and bringing in water and gas to Azeri villages. He stresses that "the special administrative form is being applied for the first time in the history of our country, with neither precedents nor work forms. While the committee is not a democratic organ, it is trying to structure its activity along this principle." He adds that "in one of the meetings it was said that it would be more expedient to staff the committee with local people. I am personally in favor of this idea." He criticizes the election of Z. Balayan, LITERATUR-NAYA GAZETA correspondent, and H. Pogosyan, former first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom, as peoples' deputies because he "finds it impossible to believe" that they express the interests of both peoples. With regard to the NKAO's future, he says: "I inform you with full responsibility and definitely that the Nagorno-Karabakh was, is, and always will be part of the Azerbaijan SSR."

Azeri Refugees Express Wish To Return to Armenian Homes
18310401g

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 11 April 1989 carries on page 4 a 500-word collective letter from former Azeri residents of Noyemeryan Rayon in the Azerbaijan SSR headlined "Dearer Than Everything," in which they ask for a speedy resolution to the refugee problem. Pointing out that people wish to return to normalcy and their old homes, the letter adds "unfortunately, there are those who do not want this. For whatever reason, they are trying to pose obstacles to the return of the refugees. And many are in positions of responsibility. They threaten, and do not even stop at slander."

Az CP CC, NKAO Officials Meet on Economic Development
18310401h

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 April 1989 carries on page 1 an unsigned report headlined "In the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee" on a meeting between officials of the NKAO Special Administrative Committee and republic ministries and leading organizations to discuss expediting the socioeconomic development of the NKAO. A. I. Volski stressed progress in "normalizing the situation in the NKAO" and "active

steps in resolving the refugee problem." It was also noted that "much work must be done to basically restructure cadre work."

Permanent Refugee Resettlement Discussed
18310401i

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 April 1989 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,200-word interview with Z. M. Yasifzade, director of the department for work with the population which has abandoned its permanent place of residence of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, headlined "Refugee Problems Will Be Solved" on measures to resettle the 29,000 Azeri families (135,000 people) from Armenia. He points out that "returning some of the refugees to their native homes is impossible for a number of reasons." The role of his newly created department is to coordinate refugee work with ministries and other organizations and "to study the dynamics of change in the number of individuals who abandoned their homes and the situation in every city and rayon on a daily basis." Refugees have been resettled in 51 rayons and 7 cities: 35,000 of the refugees are children for whom 19 schools and a number of other facilities have been opened, and "more than 3,000" are pensioners, of whom 2,500 are already receiving their pensions; the remainder are receiving money according to their ages until their documentation can be straightened out. Also, more than 4,000 families have received land for the construction of private housing. The situation in Baku is particularly complex because many refugees and their families have not been registered. It is hoped that 20,000 families can be resettled in the Altyaghaj-Khyzy zone in Absheron Rayon. Yusifzade claims that placing many refugees in jobs is "very difficult" because "the republic has an excess of labor resources."

Instigators of Ethnic Unrest Warned
18310401j

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 14 April 1989 carries on pages 1-2, a 1,500-word Azeriform report headlined "We Must Deepen and Defend Perestroika" on a meeting held by A. Kh. Vezirov at the Baku Radio Factory. It was reported that "during the talks, interethnic relations were also discussed. It was especially noted that the factory's internationalistic collective conducted itself well during the well-known events and attacked instigators and provocateurs. Workers expressed their firm allegiance to the principled line of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee—stabilizing the situation and reviving the traditional friendship between the two neighboring and fraternal peoples. They spoke with revulsion about those trying to inflame passions again and spreading enmity among the people, and guaranteed that such manifestations are being cut off at the roots."

Illegal Demonstrations Continue
18310401k

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 April 1989 carries on page 3 a 200-word note by Lt Gen M. Kolesnikov in which he claims that "recently certain instigators in some rayons of the city have been trying to inflame passions and create hostility between peoples, and have called for meetings and demonstrations." He adds that "MVD organs have definitively stopped actions by individuals who seek to maintain tense conditions in order to implement their own bad intentions and play with people's feelings; and workers in the city are not responding to appeals by these individuals."

Refugees' Plight Disturbs War Veteran
18310401l

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 April 1989 carries on page 4 a 300-word letter from the war veteran Mikayyl Ismayylov in which he asks: "Why did we permit extremists to divide Azeris and Armenians? And why were not measures taken in time?" He adds: "Certainly nothing in the interethnic relations sector is going easily. The fate of the refugees disturbs us. The position of those seeking to inflame passions again and sow hostility between people shocks us. All these questions must be resolved." He claims Gorbachev was correct in saying that "changing the boundaries in the process of restructuring interethnic relations does not mean destroying the national-state structure of the country."

Traitors, Extremists Condemned
18310401m

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 April 1989 carries on page 4 a 300-word letter from Aliya Tahmasib headlined "The Feeling of One Family," in which she applauds the recent speech by A. Kh. Vezirov at the Baku Radio Station and says that "we are proud to live in the internationalistic land of Azerbaijan and that our Baku is a city with a tradition of the unity and brotherhood of men no matter what their national origin. Thus, we cannot permit accursed traitors and extremists who are greedily scheming for their own personal gain and trying to breach the friendship of peoples and fragment our unity."

Shusha Villages To Receive Water, Power
18310401n

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 April 1989 carries on page 4 two Azerinform notes on supplying villages in the Shusha Rayon with gas and water for the first time. The villages have been gradually depopulated due to urban migration.

Public, Charity Organizations Urged To Help Refugees
18310401o

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 April 1989 carries on page 1 an 800-word Azerinform report headlined "Perestroyka Requires Action" on a meeting of Gayghy [Care] and Yardymn [Help] Society activists at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to discuss "the first steps in helping the 29,000 families compelled to leave their native lands" in Armenia. The need for public and charitable organizations to unite their efforts in helping the refugees was stressed. The Gayghy Society has contributed heavily to the building of refugee housing in Lachyn Rayon, and Yardymn bought 60 prefabricated houses in Zangilan Rayon at a cost of 400,000 rubles and built 50 more in Ismaylyl Rayon.

Rumors of Armenian Emigration To NKAO Denied
18310401p

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 April 1989 carries on page 4 a 300-word Azerinform release headlined "Rumors and Truth," denying the rumor that "recently 130,000 Armenians had arrived in Stepanakert from Spitak to live permanently." In connection with this Azerinform states that "a mass migration of Armenians from Spitak or other cities and rayons damaged by the earthquake has never been approved and never will be. In fact, a few thousand refugee Armenians, primarily residents of various cities and rayons of our republic as well as Azeris who abandoned their homes in Armenia, are living in the NKAO. Among them are people who came to the NKAO to stay with relatives temporarily, but these have no permanent residence permits."

Vezirov Urges Stronger Relations with NKAO
18310401q

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 21 April 1989 carries on page 1 a 900-word Azerinform report headlined "We Must Increase the Role of Party Committees" on a two-day seminar devoted to the "work of party committees under new economic conditions." A. Kh. Vezirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, said at the seminar, "Taking into consideration the fact that party committee leaders of virtually all major institutions of the entire economic sector are gathered here, I wish to draw your attention to the need to strengthen relations with the Special Administration Committee of the NKAO of the Azerbaijan SSR. We must create new enterprises for villages possessing free labor resources, especially Azeri villages."

Sakharov Group Called Mouthpieces for Dashnaks

18310401r

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 April 1989 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Z. M. Bunyadov headlined "Parasitic Nonofficials" on the visit to Baku of Academician A. D. Sakharov, his wife Elena Bonner, and three others who referred to themselves as "unofficial" four months earlier. The three others are identified as "Batkin and the alarmist Starovoytova from the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the laboratory assistant Zubov, who was thrown out of the Institute of Orientalism of the Academy of Sciences for Parasitism." Bunyadov claims that "Sakharov, olive branch in hand, came to Baku as a peace ambassador and commanded us, no more or less, to give Karabakh to the Armenians. Certainly this trip of Sakharov's was planned by the Dashnaks who kept a promise to Aganbegyan via Elena Bonner." The article was reprinted from ELM, 15 April 1989.

Baku Military Command Finds Passport Violations

18310401s

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 25 April 1989 carries on page 4 a 300-word note from Lt Gen M. Kolesnikov in which he claims that between 16-22 April "more than 4,000 passport violations of various kinds were revealed." In addition, when Jonathan Steele, a correspondent for the GUARDIAN, was found in a private residence, "the correspondent was informed that he had violated housing and travel laws for foreigners in the USSR."

Stepanakert Azeris Complain About Situation

18310401t

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 April 1989 carries on page 4 three collective letters totalling 1,000 words on the NKAO situation. A letter from an Azeri in Stepanakert claims that only 150 Azeri families remain in the city, they must buy food supplies in Shusha and Aghdam, and that 30-40 percent of them were "forgotten" when the census was taken. He also says there are no telephone and telegraph communications with the rest of Azerbaijan. Another letter with 79 signatures complains that criticism voiced against Ali Mahmudov, deputy editor of the newspaper SHUSHA, in a G. Konstantinov IZVESTIYA article for granting an interview with Radio Liberty was unjustified; they ask that the full text of his interview be printed.

Land Allocated for Refugee Resettlement

18310401u

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 April 1989 carries on page 1 a 400-word Azerinform report headlined "Concern for the Refugees" on the

decision by the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers to develop the Altyaghaj-Khyzy zone (Absheron Rayon) in order to "settle in this territory families who abandoned their permanent residences in the ArSSR and who are staying temporarily in Baku, Sumgait and Absheron Rayon." The report adds that "a proposal by the State Agroindustrial Committee and the Absheron Rayispolkom that private plot allocations of sovkhozes in this zone can be increased for distribution to families from the ArSSR." It is planned that a water pipeline be brought in by 1992 and that 50 kilometers of roads be repaired by 1990. Gas and electricity are expected to follow.

Procuracy Creates Interethnic Relations Department

18310401v

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 April 1989 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word Azerinform report headlined "We Must Defend Citizens' Rights" on a meeting of procuracy, justice, MVD and KGB officials to discuss the rise of organized crime. "The work of the procuracy was complicated by the events in the NKAO and environs. The refugee problem emerged sharply. In connection with this the republic procuracy established a new department—the Department of Interethnic Relations. Its duties are to provide safeguards against and prevent legal violations in the interethnic relations sector,

Construction To Increase in NKAO

18310401w

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 April 1989 carries on page 1 a 200-word Azerinform dispatch from Stepanakert headlined "NKAO: Jobs Are Being Created" on the visit to the NKAO of a group of ministry and leading organizations workers headed by Y. K. Protokovets, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers. They discussed the socioeconomic development of residential districts in the NKAO, as well as the construction of a secondary school, a textile plant and a number of factories.

Uzbek Educators' Proposals for Bilingualism Training

18300572 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian
7 Apr 89 p 3

[Article by M. Karabayev and N. Naumenko, Uzbek SSR deputy ministers of public education: "Language and Education"]

[Text] The vitally important problems that currently are being resolved by Uzbek SSR Ministry of Public Education include the providing of educational institutions with up-to-date textbooks and literature, and also with cadres of trained teachers.

In our republic the public educational system has attempted since time immemorial to take into consideration the needs of various national groups. In the general-educational schools, instruction is provided in Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak, Tajik, Kazakh, Turkmen, and Kirghiz. At the request of parents and students, certain schools have organized the study of Crimean Tatar, Turkish, Korean, Greek, and German. The higher educational institutions train teachers of philology in Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik, Crimean Tatar, and Korean.

While the children are attending school, no special problems with language arise. But when they enter institutions of higher learning after graduating from many schools where the instruction is provided in the national languages, they encounter difficulties, since the instruction is given, basically, in Uzbek and Russian. There are two ways to resolve this problem. The first is, in addition to the native language, to intensify the study in the schools of Uzbek and Russian. The second is to expand the cooperative actions with the educational institutions in the neighboring republics, taking into consideration their native language. This will make it possible to satisfy more completely the educational needs of the young people of various nationalities and to resolve the problem of training cadres for the national economy in places where there is dense population by a particular nationality.

Positive experience already exists. Last year, on the basis of an understanding with the TaSSR Ministry of Public Education, 15 graduates of Tajik schools in Rishtanskiy Rayon matriculated at Dushanbe Polytechnical Institute and Tajik State University without taking competitive examinations. Incidentally, they passed all the entrance examinations in Fergana in their native language. It is gratifying that many children are studying well.

In conformity with recommendations accepted at a meeting of administrators of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, comprehensive plans are being developed to provide cooperation in the area of education and science, which will considerably expand and improve the training of national cadres.

The public educational system, science, and culture promote the development of the Uzbek literary languages. The fundamentals of a scientific grammar have been developed; explanatory and terminological dictionaries of the Uzbek language and the 14-volume Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia have been created; the Scientific-Research Institute of Language and Literature, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, is functioning; and schools of Uzbek philology exist at almost all the universities and pedagogical institutes. The annual acceptance rate in the specialty "Native Language and Literature" is 2500 persons, including more than 900 in the day department, and the number graduated is, respectively, 2000 and 600.

The scientific-pedagogical cadres in Uzbek philology are trained at Tashkent State University, Samarkand State University, and State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizami. Thirty-six postgraduate students are working in this field of specialization. Three are completing their doctoral dissertations. The percentage of candidates and doctors of sciences at the departments of Uzbek linguistics and the methodology of its instruction is larger than that in the other areas of specialization.

Nevertheless it must be admitted that the level of knowledge of the Uzbek literary language leaves much to be desired. The graduates of secondary general-educational schools have a low literacy rate, and their skills in communicating in their native language need substantial improvement. In the secondary special educational institutions and the higher educational institutions specializing in the natural sciences and technology, the Uzbek language and literature are not studied, and this lowers the overall level of culture among the specialists.

The serious gaps in the knowledge of the Uzbek language are linked in many instances with the poor training of the teachers, the poor material-technical base, the imperfect methodology, and the low quality of the training-methodology literature.

In the opinion of many teachers, the language curricula are oversaturated with sections and questions dealing with linguistics, to the detriment of the spoken language. Taking these questions into consideration, the ministry is creating creative groups that include teachers, methodology experts, scientists, and representatives of the public. It will be necessary to carry out a thorough analysis of the curricula, textbooks, and training-methodology aids, and to carry out measures to improve the instruction of the subjects and improve their content, and to prepare and publish new textbooks and training literature. The "Uzbek Language" program is being developed with the participation of the scientists at the institutions of higher learning and the institutes of Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. The All-Union Training-Methodology Association for Uzbek Language and Literature is being created in the republic.

The time has come to guarantee the closer link between the educational institutions, on the one hand, and the academy's institutes and the best teachers of the Uzbek language in the secondary schools, on the other. The scientists must inform the future teachers concerning the achievements of the science of language, and the innovators in the practical area must inform them concerning the new methodology. In order to improve the training of teachers of Uzbek, it is desirable to consider the question of changing the area of specialization at one of the pedagogical institutions of higher learning, changing it into an institute of Uzbek language and literature.

Our scientists recommend creating in the republic an Association of Lovers of the Uzbek Language, which would assume the responsibility of propagandizing the

Uzbek language and literature not only in Uzbekistan, but also outside its limits, as well as the generalization, study, and dissemination of the advanced experience in teaching the Uzbek language as a native language and as a second language, the development of new forms and content in the methodology of teaching it, the organization and conducting of conferences on scientific methodology, and the coordination of the efforts of all teachers of Uzbek language and literature, scientists, methodology experts, cultural and artistic figures, and all lovers of the Uzbek language and literature.

It seems to us that the poor knowledge of Uzbek as a second language is explained to a considerable degree by the nature of the traditions of linguistic communication that have developed in the multiethnic collectives, and by a lack of effective propaganda concerning the need to study the Uzbek language and to know the history, culture, literature, and art of the indigenous population. The republic has failed to train a sufficient number of Uzbek language instructors for schools with Russian language of instruction. Little has been done to develop the methodology for instructing the Uzbek language for an audience that does not speak Uzbek. There is a low level of scientific methodology in teaching-methodology literature for the Uzbek language that is being published for use in Russian-language schools. Starting in this school year, we shall expand the training of Uzbek language teachers for non-Uzbek schools and will also be resolving questions of improving the study of the Uzbek language: organizing courses and clubs at institutions of higher learning, in ministries, at departments, etc.

TashPI [Tashkent Polytechnical Institute] and TADI are creating special departments of Uzbek language and literature. Similar departments will be created at all the other technical institutions of higher learning.

Traditional Uzbek-Russian bilingualism has developed in Uzbekistan. To a large extent this was promoted by the objective conditions: our republic is multiethnic, and Russian is the language of interethnic communication. Therefore in the system of education we must devote attention to the further development of the Russian language and to training of teacher cadres and must resolve a number of questions related to Russian-language instruction for the non-Russian population. An experiment in the intensive study of the Russian language is currently in its second year at a number of the republic's institutions of higher learning (TashPI, Tashkent State University, TIIMSKh [Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture], TADI, TINKh [Tashkent Institute of the National Economy]). If the experiment justifies itself, it will be possible to apply its methodology for teaching Uzbek and other languages.

We are currently implementing measures to develop national-Russian bilingualism, but it would be desirable for our student body and the population to take an understanding attitude toward this problem. At a

number of institutions of higher learning and technicums, especially those specializing in technical areas, individual disciplines are taught in Russian. We train at our country's central institutions of higher learning specialists in many fields that determine scientific-technical progress. Without the aid provided by the center in training the cadres, we would be unable to resolve many of the tasks of developing scientific-technical progress in the Republic. For new technical specialties it is necessary to teach the students only in Russian, since we do not have any instructional literature, or, more importantly, any teachers. A particularly difficult situation has developed with the providing of instructional literature in Uzbek for students at technical institutions of higher learning. For example, TashPI graduates specialists in 72 specialties, each of which has 4-5 basic textbooks in the general area of specialization and approximately 10-12 in a narrow area of specialization, and therefore for the changeover to complete bilingual instruction it is necessary to translate, write, and publish a considerable quantity of the basic and narrowly specialized textbooks into Uzbek. The problem is aggravated by the fact that the technical terminology has not been developed, and this extremely complicates the translation of the instructional literature.

Understanding the feelings of the students who have been asking for instruction in Uzbek in all the specialties, we must nevertheless proceed from the real-life situation. Because the translation of the textbooks, aids, curricula, and methodological literature into Uzbek will require time and a large amount of effort. In this regard we need assistance from Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade].

Despite the difficulties, the institutions of higher learning are taking steps to change over to the teaching of the disciplines in the natural and technical sciences in Uzbek. For example, TashPI and TADI plan to provide, starting on 1 September 1989, for those who request it, complete instruction in Uzbek in all specialties, and for the time being the instructors are required to provide translations for the most complicated terms and to work additionally with the students, proceeding from the level of their training.

Under the conditions of perestroika, opportunities have arisen for broad contacts with the countries of the socialist and the capitalist world. At the present time we can expand the foreign-economic ties and carry out international cooperation. But the lack of knowledge of foreign languages has become a very serious problem. This year, out of 13 students who have been recommended for educational trips to the United States, it was possible only with difficulty to select five persons only minimally proficient in English. This demonstrates the need for a fundamental restructuring of foreign-language instruction in the schools and institutions of higher learning.

Language and education, and their interrelationship and the influence that they exert on one another, have been called upon to remove many problems. Jointly with the republic's scientists and the general public, we shall resolve them with a consideration of the interests of all the nations living in the republic, and shall do so consistently and gradually. In order to study the linguistic problems in the republic, the Ideological Commission of the Uzbek CP Central Committee has created a working group which, on the basis of the numerous recommendations that it receives, will completely and thoroughly study the question of the status of languages. Every person who wishes to do so can become a real participant in discussing this vitally important problem and can express his or her point of view. This is, in our opinion, is a much more intelligent way than the unsanctioned "mass meetings" and the emotional outbursts that accompany them.

Official Outlines CEMA Environmental Priorities
18300735 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian
13 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by Yu. Shpakov, NOVOSTI Press Agency:
"CEMA and Ecology"]

[Text] One can enjoy the view of the city from the window of an office at the 28th floor of a skyscraper on Kalinin Avenue in Moscow. Certainly one can only do it on days when a shroud of smog does not interfere with the pleasure of getting a bird's-eye view of the capital. As head of the Department of Environmental Protection of the CEMA Secretariat and current owner of the office, Bronislaw Kaminski maintains that on this score Moscow is not yet the worst among many other European cities.

As little as a few months ago, my interlocutor changed his previous place of residence in Krakow for a Moscow apartment. In his native country, he was the director of the environmental protection department in the administration of Krakow Province. Beginning in the fall of 1988, he assumed the heavy burden of coordinating the efforts of the countries of the socialist commonwealth in the sphere of ecology. This is the very task which has been set for the recently created CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Environmental Protection, and its working organ, the department headed by B. Kaminski.

Ecological War in Europe?

The awareness that elsewhere the air is more polluted than in your city gives one little solace. Any one of us can imagine himself being the average statistical inhabitant of our continent. If it is so, then kindly get your 100 kilograms of sulphur a year... This is exactly how much of it comes down from the sky for every one of us. Precipitation brings this aggressive chemical element in the form of acid rain to some regions of Central Europe

with particular vigor. Annually up to 12 tons of sulphur per square kilometer fall out here.

My interlocutor names three of the most ecologically unfavorable regions in Europe: the common point of the borders of the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, the southeastern Ukraine, and Upper Silesia-Katowice. This is where the overall ecological load is at its peak on many indicators.

Is the point of view of those who maintain that a real war is underway in Europe, an ecological war, all that extreme? Its destructive consequences are found, for example, in the fact that up to one-half of all coniferous forests in the FRG, about 20 percent in Czechoslovakia, and 10 percent in Poland are in danger of total destruction. The contemporary ecological aggressors, the energy installations and industrial enterprises using technologies far removed from those of the future, are a very threatening force for everything that enjoys life.

At the same time, it is no longer possible to ignore the fact that at present the CEMA countries are still far from being the actual promoters of ecological peace in Europe, despite all the efforts they have been making. The energy intensiveness of the national economies of our countries is on the average two times higher than that of our Western neighbors, and in individual technologies we lead in this sad contest by a factor of 10. This means that we have to burn many times more mineral fuel, including hard and brown coal, in order to manufacture the same amount of products. The emissions of the products of fuel combustion and imperfect processing of raw materials are carried forth by the winds, posing a real danger to the health of people hundreds and thousands of kilometers away from the sources of pollution.

New Thinking

"The acute nature of the problem of crossborder pollution of the ecosphere prompts us to seriously consider setting up a world ecological legal order," Bronislaw Kaminski believes. "After all, in principle, it is not that difficult to calculate the damage to a specific ecosystem caused by the emission of, say, 1 ton of sulphur dioxide. It is not difficult to determine the source of pollution either. Therefore, it is quite logical to raise the issue of the ecological aggressor's economic responsibility to the victim..."

However, what currency can pay for, say, irreversible genetic consequences in the organisms of people, animals, and plants? What money will buy the forests and bodies of water which are destined to disappear decades after their present contamination? However, to this day many managers still have to be convinced that ecology is a factor of a much higher order than economics, that evaluating the development of a particular industry solely from the point of view of economic efficiency produces merely an illusion of moving

forward. Actually, with such an approach man takes further steps to self-destruction.

These problems were recently discussed in Sofia at the ninth session of the executive organ of the Convention on Long-Range Crossborder Air Pollution. Socialist countries which are parties to this international agreement have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to work out immediately a joint policy of CEMA countries on the protection of the biosphere, which should become an organic component of new, global ecological thinking.

So, do we have a new declaration of 10 countries, yet another "comprehensive program" in the form of a package of intentions not binding anybody to do anything? Indeed, it is difficult to suddenly become an all-out optimist when in the morning you wipe a dense layer of soot off the car which you washed until it shined the night before. However, thus far not much optimism is found in the office on the 28th floor of the CEMA building. Previously, says Bronislaw Kaminski, cooperation in this field was literally buried under mountains of paper, streams of declarations and statements. At present as well, there are not too many specific actions to our credit.

He goes on to say: "We will attempt to embark on a new stage as soon as possible, a stage of specific interaction of a productive nature. We expect the topic of protecting the natural environment to become the main issue at one of the forthcoming meetings of the CEMA session. The future program of joint actions by socialist countries should be signed at the level of heads of governments. This will enable us to tie to it the national plans of development of member-countries of our organization. After all, we need more than just speculative restructuring of ecological thinking and new approaches toward economic problems; environmental protection also calls for specific funds, technologies, equipment, changes in the integration links and structures, including those with the EEC countries, as well as with other industrially developed states."

Strategy Until 2010

It may be said that in the first approximation this document, which all of us need so badly, does exist, although thus far in the form of the draft "Strategy of the CEMA Member-Countries in the Sphere of Protecting the Natural Environment Until 2010," which B. Kaminski let me see. It says that the approaches of our countries to this acute problem "are based on a document of the Political Consultative Committee of Member-States of the Warsaw Pact, 'Consequences of the Arms Race for the Natural Environment and Other Aspects of Ecological Security,' and take into account the existing global and regional strategies of environmental protection, as well as numerous international conventions on this subject."

The concept of interdependence and interconnection of the status of the world ecological situation and in every

specific country is foremost among the main principles on which the content of the draft hinges. The principle of responsibility of the sovereign states for the condition of the natural environment domestically and for the consequences of its activities for other countries is equally important in this context. In their new strategy, the socialist countries affirm the principle of priority of tasks in the sphere of environmental protection, based on taking into account the contemporary level of scientific-technical potential and economic opportunities of every country.

"The Strategy Until 2010" proclaims as its main goal ensuring the ecological security of man, favorable living and health conditions for the current and future generations, preserving the biosphere, and maintaining rational utilization of nature in the environment of stable socioeconomic development of CEMA member-countries.

Even in its present form, the new document makes it possible to talk about an emerging strategy of specific actions and interaction with all the countries and peoples populating our continent. My interlocutor at the CEMA Secretariat regards this as one of the guarantees of its successful implementation: The new international ecological legal order will be in a position to hold back securely any ecological aggressor in the modern understanding of this word, regardless of the sociopolitical affiliation of an individual state.

Sometime early in this decade a travel agency overseas issued an advertising poster which radiated eerie black humor. The resourceful operators called on the people: "Visit Europe! Do it while it still exists!" They saw the potential forthcoming demise of the Old World as a result of the standoff of lethal medium-range missiles in Europe. At present the Pershing and SS-20 launchers are being thrown onto the trash heap from their shelters in the forests of the continent—forests which continue to die of acid rain.

Association Formed to Foster Application of Environmental Technology

18300653a Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
26 May 89 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Ye. Tipikin: "Cooperation Between Ecologists"]

[Text] A Soviet association for business-like cooperation in the field of environmental protection technology is being set up.

The idea of creating such an association was articulated during a Soviet-American seminar held in late April of this year in Moscow on problems pertaining to the recycling and underground disposal of domestic and industrial refuse and toxic waste. This seminar was organized jointly by the USSR Council of Ministers'

State Committee on the Natural Environment and the American company Browning-Ferris Industries. During the exchange of views, the seminar participants concluded that the problem is far more extensive than had previously been thought.

One would hardly be wrong to say that the second greatest threat for mankind, after that of nuclear war, is that of environmental catastrophe. We have long been treating nature barbarously. At a certain stage of development, we took too literally the ostensibly correct maxim that no favors are to be expected from nature, and now have come to the point where even the hydroelectric stations we build, which are in themselves ecologically clean sources of energy, not infrequently wreak havoc with the environment.

The time has come to pay our debts - and quickly too, since this can no longer be postponed. Public opinion well understands how acute the problem is. Proof of this lies in the numerous informal groupings and movements that have come forward to demand the swiftest possible solution of ecological problems. It is, however, no longer possible to settle for mere slogans and appeals, however passionate, well-chosen and ardent they may be. Action is needed.

It would, of course, be possible to succumb to the mood of a certain - probably quite large - segment of that same public opinion and start hurriedly shutting down any plant that does even minimal harm to the environment, convert all thermoelectric generating stations into anything else but that, put a stop to all strip mining...

This is hardly the kind of solution to the problem we need today. Power engineering and the manufacturing industry are conditions of our existence. A way out is seen in a suggestion made by the "Moskva" Center For the Assimilation of Scientific and Technological Achievements, which is attached to the Moscow City Soviet Executive Council and which initiated the creation of this association: to make rapid technological modifications wherever possible, to work toward the industrial assimilation of relevant development projects, to conduct regional field studies in order to acquire a more precise picture of ecological circumstances - in short, to take action. And the Center thinks that the first step should be to collect information and create a computerized data bank, with help from republican environmental protection committees. As I was told by Center associates, the seminar demonstrated that we have achieved some good results in the field of environmental protection technology development. But for some reason so much of it is just lying around and cluttering up countless offices. As a rule there is no way of finding out what has already been done and discovered, and we are beginning either to reinvent the wheel or to purchase abroad things that we already possess.

Those who initiated the idea of creating this new association want it to be the first social organization to move

from word to deed in ecological matters. It is possible that the need to create such associations actually arose because, staffed as they are by interested and dedicated people who operate on full economic accountability and cost-recovery, they focus primarily on getting the job done instead of busily executing innumerable agreements or compiling instructions.

Let us hope that these plans are fulfilled. The constituent conference is to be held in August. And the initiative group looks forward to receiving suggestions from all interested individuals and organizations at the following address: 129223 Moscow, Prospekt Mira, VDNKh SSSR, Moskva Center.

ArSSR: Update on Measures to Save Lake Sevan
18300653h Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian
18 May 89 p 2

[Article by A. Yegiazaryan: "The Sevan Collector System: The Task for Today"]

[Text] A strange shift has taken place in our consciousness. For quite a while our famous Lake Sevan has no longer been associated with thoughts of sundrenched beauty, of relaxation, or bathing in the bracing water. Instead it rouses a sense of frustrated anxiety and nagging pain. It is like suddenly, in the midst of a hectic day, remembering someone close to you who is gravely ill. Yes, Sevan is, sad to say, not feeling too well these days, and think I need not state that we are all implicated in this together. And we have had the civic courage to acknowledge that, which is already half the job. The other half of the job for today (and by "job" I have in mind the whole extensive complex of measures drawn up to save the lake and make it fully viable again) is to construct a sewage collector system to encircle Sevan.

The idea of constructing a collector system is not new. A CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree dated 28 April 1978 and entitled "On Measures to Protect and Rationally Utilize the Natural Resources of Lake Sevan" envisaged the construction between 1981 and 1985 of a sewage collector system encircling the lake with treatment facilities in the village of Kakhsi, of a water conduit for the Sevan shore, and of treatment facilities in the towns of Kamo and Dzhermuk. Why was this never done?

"It is impossible to give an unambiguous answer to that question, you see," said Viktoriya Mariusovna Ioannesyan, head of the Armenian SSR Gosplan's Department of Residential and Communal Management. "But one of the basic reasons is the enormous volume of uncompleted construction projects. Capital investments that have not been used by a given date are absorbed back into the state budget. Then the financing account has to be opened again and the funds debited, and so it goes, round and round. In October 1987, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers approved a technical-economic

study that had been drawn up by the Armkommunproyekt Institute and had the agreement of Gosplan and Gosstroy for the construction of an sewage collector system with (secondary) treatment facilities in the village of Kakhsi and a water conduit around Lake Sevan at an estimated cost of 120.9 million rubles. Provision was also made for a series of steps to be taken to accelerate the construction of the sewage collector system encircling the lake. It is no exaggeration to say that this is a massive construction project, which will be basically funded from republican resources. It's quite a complex task. The proportionate involvement of organizations and enterprises in the Sevan basin, which is on the order of 55 million rubles, has been established in accordance with sewage volume estimates compiled by the Armenian SSR State Committee for Environmental Protection."

The construction of the circular sewage collector system, which has already begun, is not only tackling the complex technical task of preserving Lake Sevan's unique ecosystem by sharply reducing the drainage of biogenic effluent and other pollutants into the lake but is also resolving a very complex social problem. The project encompasses the construction of major installations, pumping stations and two water mains, as well as distribution pipes and sewerage networks for all population centers in the Sevan basin. And that is no small order: there are 80 of them.

All organizational issues have basically been solved. The republican Council of Ministers has delegated the purchasing functions for the construction of the sewage collector systems around Lake Sevan and of the treatment facilities and water mains to the Ministry for Residential and Communal Management and the purchasing functions for the construction of irrigation systems for the water and sewerage network for the villages in the Sevan basin to the Armenian SSR Gosagroprom. Glavarmvodstroy is the general contractor. Specific assignments have been given to a whole range of ministries and departments, some of which have, however, been approaching their duties in an irresponsible manner.

"The situation is extremely tense here right now," Robert Tatevosovich Tatevosyan, director of the Armkommunproyekt Institute, told me. "Judge for yourself. We had exactly twice as much work to do last year, in comparison with 1987, under the selfsame conditions and with the selfsame means. But still we produced plans for three different ways of laying the 42-kilometer-long Kamo-Sevan collector system, delivered a plan for the 32-kilometer-long Martuni-Kamo sector, and started planning a Vardenis-Martuni collector system and treatment facilities for the settlement of Gagarin capable of handling 200,000 cubic meters per day."

A brief aside is essential at this point. Early last year, the Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee, together with the Ministry of Residential and Communal

Management, was commissioned to resolve the issue of allocating more work space to the Armkommunproyekt Institute, which had nowhere to put the approximately 300 people who were working on the collector system plans. One would be hard-pressed to call the outcome of this commission even pathetic. A similarly fearsome creaking is to be heard as the republican Gosplan and Gossnab, once again together with the Ministry of Residential and Communal Management, perform their own commission, which is to review and resolve expeditiously issues pertaining to the assembly of complete sets of equipment for the complex of installations to be built on the shores of Lake Sevan.

"After the earthquake," Tatevosyan continued, "there was an enormous amount of extra work to do, which included the production of written plans and estimates, and the reconstruction and reinforcement of residential and community buildings in population centers hit by the disaster. And there's more. According to the provisional general seismicity chart for the Armenian SSR, the Sevan basin is in a nine-point zone, which presents us with additional challenges. In a word, we have a prodigious amount of work ahead of us. Furthermore, we are short of work space, modern computational technology, motorized drilling equipment, and specialized transportation for teams conducting engineering surveys in the mountains. And, despite irritating mix-ups of this kind, our collective is carrying an unbelievable work-load because the builders are waiting for our plans..."

Yes indeed. Unusual as this may seem, the builders are working, as it were, extempore. They are receiving the plans as soon as they are ready. This is due to the extremely tight planning and construction deadlines for the circular collector system and to modifications made in to the plans by those who will be running the system. Without going into technical details, since our task today is to give our readers a general idea of the purpose to be served by sewage collector system encircling Lake Sevan and the early stages of its construction, we shall simply note that there will be no delays on account of the plans. The builders are working on quite a wide front and have begun on the Kamo-Sevan sector of the system. Why that particular segment?

"The thing is," said Genrikh Mnatsakanovich Sarukhanyan, deputy minister of the Armenian SSR for residential and communal management, "that this segment will be carrying a full load from the day the construction ends, which is to say that it will be connected with the currently operational Sevan-Kaskhi sewage collector systems and with the treatment facilities in the village of Kaskhi and in Tsovaguykh-Sevan. This year we also intend to bring on line a 13.1-kilometer-long collector system (the Artanishskaya zone) leading to the village of Tsovaguykh. And the entire 214-kilometer-long circular collector system is scheduled to come on line in 1990. I would be hard-put to state with any certainty right now if this deadline is feasible. But a government decree has been issued on this score, and we are simply bound to

abide by it. Besides, the work will be done by such respectable organizations, if you will, as Glavarmvodstroy, Zakneftegazstroy, the Armgazprom Production Association, and the republican Gosstroy. Incidentally, Zakneftegazstroy has already begun construction, and all is going well."

The builders' camp by the village of Lchap (Kamo District) seems to have sprung up on the wave of a magic wand. Behind the enormous pyramids of pipes that started coming in at the end of April last year, the ground has been cleared and neat little trailers have been arranged along nameless streets in record time. With the local authorities helping in every way they could, electricity was brought in, a store and a canteen opened, and a bath-house and club set up. Telephones are also being installed in the camp. In a word, everything has been done to accommodate the builders' working and recreational needs.

All this is all the more essential since the Kamo-Sevan sector of the collector system is considered the most difficult. The badly broken terrain and the hard, rocky soil create complexities of their own. But there is no getting away from the plan tasks and the Zakneftegazstroy Trust's SU [Construction Administration] 1 is digging and blasting here, and joining pipes. Accompanied by Gagik Vartanyan, head of the production line, I visited the transport depot, the pipe welding yard, the blasters of SSU-4, SPMK-28, and Transvzryvprom's SU-86, and a group of specialists from Ufa.

The work stretches as far as the village of Chalovka (Sevanskiy District). And all along the route there are pipes upon pipes, trenches dug, rocks split, and all kinds of machinery. Only here, on the spot, do you sense the actual dimensions of this construction project. As Vartanyan told me, Robert Kurginyan's welding crew has joined a total of 36 kilometers of pipe 1420 millimeters and 1200 millimeters in diameter. And at the pipe welding yard, turn welding is being used to join the pipes, a method which differs from overhead welding in that it boosts both the quality of the work and the time involved. Arutyun Marandzhyan, insulation and pipe-laying superintendent, and Araik Tatevosyan, welding and assembly superintendent, have acquitted themselves well as supervisors. Meruzhan Oganessian's sector has also distinguished itself.

Karlen Vroyan, Feliks Yedigaryan, Gamlet Saneyan, Levon Gyulizaryan and their comrades, all drivers for the transport depot, are doing a precise and well-coordinated job, as they have been since before construction work began: they trucked 60 kilometers of pipe in from the Sevan railway station and are now transporting them, welded together in pairs, along the construction route. For the sake of clarity, I should mention that each pipe is 12 meters long.

"We are off to a very good start," Aleksandr Gargoglyan, deputy head of Zakneftegazstroy's PSMO, whom I met

back in the builders' camp, told me. "Suffice it to say that last year we did construction and assembly work valued at 8.3 million rubles, instead of the 3.4 million rubles indicated in the plan. And in the first quarter of this year, we have already accounted for the 800,000 rubles in the plan. This is all the more gratifying in that our PMSO is the first to do drilling and blasting work on this scale. There will be no delays on account of us, so long as certain organizational and technical issues connected with earth removal and with planning and project drafting are settled in a timely manner. There are problems, of course. There's no getting away from them. For example, it is not yet clear what is going to be done about the internal insulation of the pipes... Petty details, it would seem, but it is way past time for us to be able to work in a normal manner, without petty details..."

We wholly concur with that expert opinion. We have not, of course, been able in this one report to cover all aspects of this large construction project. **Our newspaper intends to keep its readers apprized, systematically and in detail, on progress in the construction of the sewage collection system encircling Lake Sevan and to seek the views of leading specialists and representatives of the public consensus. Following a worthy tradition, the newspaper KOMMUNIST is taking charge of this crucial republican construction project.**

Deputy Minister on Public Concern Over AES Contamination of Waterways

18300647a Moscow VODNIY TRANSPORT in Russian 4 May 89 p 3

[Interview with A. Lapshin, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Atomic Power by A. Kuznetsov: "The Atom and Life"]

[Text] We have received many letters lately from sailors and river transport workers who are concerned about construction of nuclear electric power plants near rivers and seas. Many want to find out what the USSR Ministry of Atomic Power's position is in this regard. Our correspondent met with Deputy Minister A. Lapshin and asked him several questions.

[Kuznetsov] Aleksandr Leonidovich, an alarm is sounding in our readers' letters: How reliable are AES's, are they needed at all, especially in heavily populated areas of the nation, and do they not threaten the "health" of rivers and seas on whose banks they are frequently located?

[Lapshin] The perception exists that the nuclear power industry is the most dangerous industry. Well, let us compare it with the coal industry, for example. Thus, recent research in this area has shown that if nuclear sources of energy replace traditional coal sources, the risk for the health of the population and the environment increases several times. Even in the plan of radiation exposure, the AES is less dangerous than those same TES's [Thermal Electric Plants]. Radiation doses near

nuclear power plants are ten times lower than near thermal electrical plants, because coal contains natural uranium and products of its decay, among which the most dangerous is radon. They are expelled into the environment along with the smoke from the TES.

[Kuznetsov] But is there a possibility of limiting the growth of demand for fossil fuels?

[Lapshin] There is. It is energy conservation, non-traditional sources of energy, and the nuclear power industry. But today it is clear that, for example, wind-power, geothermal, and solar electrical power plants, in spite of their ecological attractiveness, cannot serve as an alternative to development of thermal electrical power plants. Therefore, it is now difficult to imagine a safer source of energy both from the point of view of the quantity of waste products and from the level of pollution of rivers and seas than the normally operating AES.

[Kuznetsov] In other words, you are giving a positive response: It is possible to create an accident-free reactor.

[Lapshin] No, it is impossible. Although we must certainly make the probability of an accident as insignificant as possible. On the other hand, no matter what the magnitude of this probability, the issue will always trouble people since we will always be able to assume: If the probability of an accident is once in a million years, for example, then why will it not occur today? And no matter what kind of mathematical calculations you conduct, it is nearly impossible to convince people otherwise. In this light, I imagine the duty of the scientific and technological intelligentsia consists of promoting progress and not sowing fear and doubt. We need to understand that we cannot survive without the help of the peaceful atom.

[Kuznetsov] In one of writer B. Oleynik's articles, he says that nuclear industry workers failed to predict that heat exhaust from the South Ukraine AES's being built on the river South Bug and now the river is being urgently partitioned off...

[Lapshin] The issue about erecting a water storage system on the river was being examined even prior to the adoption of a decision about this construction. It is necessary on the Southern Bug first of all for the normal supply of water to the Nikolayev Oblast. In connection with the increasing watershed in the headwaters of this river and its tributaries (more than 300 dams have already been built there), the flow of water downstream will decrease with each passing year. This is why we need to accumulate spring flood waters.

It is another matter that there are people who are making a name for themselves on the problems of the nuclear power industry. The social problems which will be resolved with the start-up of powerful sources of heat and electricity are not important to them, it is important that they show themselves. They represent us, the

nuclear industry people, to society as Saturns—devourers of their children. I consider them to be political gamblers for whom the fate of the national economy, and of those cities and oblasts where nuclear power facilities are located does not matter in the long run.

Whom do I have in mind? For example, worker B. Kurkin, senior lecturer of the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Academy in his article in the magazine DRUZHBA NARODOV [Friendship of the Peoples] asserts that due to the accumulation of radioactive elements which are flowing from the Leningrad AES, drastic changes have occurred in the Bay of Finland's ichthyofauna and aquaflora. In fact, neither the USSR Sanitation Administration agencies nor the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology have detected any radioactive background changes whatsoever in the Bay since the day the AES began operating.

And although B. Kurkin is modestly attempting to cover himself with the fig leaf of naive incompetence, he knows what he is doing. Certainly these treatises convey the impression of not having a broad reading public but of making his name popular.

G. Polikarpov, corresponding member of the Ukrainian SSR AN [Academy of Sciences], echoes him when he writes in KERCHENSKIY RABOCHIY: "There is no doubt that the Crimea needs electrical power. Where is the way out? Being in a single power production system, the Crimea gets its electrical power through the powerful Zaporozhe multi-unit AES. The distance from it to the Crimean Peninsula is a bit farther than from the AES under construction to Simferopol. The experience of foreign countries who get their electrical power from their neighbors is evidence of the benefit of such a transfer."

If we are going to talk about foreign experience, we need to recall that, in the U.S., there are five AES's operating in California, and in Florida, which for Americans plays the same role as the Crimea does for us, there are four nuclear electrical power stations which promote the ecological cleanliness of these regions.

If we examine the location of AES's in the Crimea from the point of view of the Ukraine, the peninsula is the most suitable place, since we can use sea water for drawing off heat (there is a shortage of fresh water in the republic).

G. Polikarpov proposes that is Zaporozhe Oblast ecologically overloaded and that more electrical power is being generated here even now than, for example, in Hungary. Furthermore Zaporozhe Oblast has high-capacity metallurgical and chemical industries which continue ecologically loading. How can we understand this scientist's position?

For defusing local interests, I refer to Latvia's proposal to build an AES on the territory of Pskov Oblast which

would operate for the republic or the proposal of Nikolayev's residents to limit the output of electrical power of the South Ukraine AES to only what is needed for the Oblast.

I think that in a time of trials and perturbations regarding the nuclear power industry and in the time of glasnost which provides for a high feeling of responsibility, we all, both the supporters and opponents of AES's need to rid ourselves of local selfish interests and learn how to listen to our opponents and to think more about the nation's needs and the creation of living conditions which are worthy of our people than about personal ambitions and departmental interests.

From the editor: The theme of ecological safety is perhaps one of today's most burning issues. And it is understandable that everyone wants to live in safety. After the Chernobyl tragedy, we more frequently associate the nuclear power industry with a threat to life. Today A. Lapshin, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Atomic Power, expressed his thoughts regarding the reality of this threat. Certainly for many, they are far from indisputable. We would like to know what problems exist at the Tatar AES in Kama, at the Balakovo AES on the banks of the Volga, and at the Crimean AES.

The Editors are ready to provide space for publication of letters which possibly defend another, different point of view on AES's than that of the atomic energy workers.

Public Opposition in Yaroslavl to ATETs Construction on Volga

18300647b Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 May 89 Second Edition p 3

[Article by A. Solenikov, journalist and chairman of the Yaroslavl Branch of the Public Committee to Save the Volga: "The Project [Needs] an Independent Examination"]

[Text] I want to continue the conversation begun by the article "Half Truth" in special issue No 8 (12 Mar 89) about the nuclear energy industry on the Volga.

Is it symbolic that the population learned about the proposed construction of a nuclear central power and heating plant in Yaroslavl on 6 August 1988, the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima? Ye. Tyurin, manager of the Yarenergo Territorial Association and currently general manager of the Yarenergo Production Association, disclosed to the SEVERNYY RABOCHIY newspaper that a site selection committee is working in the oblast to select a construction site for an ATETs [Nuclear Central Power and Heating Plant]. It will be located 30 kilometers from Yaroslavl. Five years ago, you would not have been able to find anyone arguing against this decision. But after Chernobyl and reports of accidents and leaks in the most modern AES's and in the most advanced countries including Japan, many understand that we can only speak about AES safety in relative

terms. That is why the journalist's interview with Ye. Tyurin caused an enormous stream of letters to the editor. Literally 99 percent wrote about one and the same thing: Yaroslavl residents will not allow the energy industry departments to decide such a vitally important question concerning the construction of a dangerous facility in the immediate vicinity of the Volga and among the thousands of years old cities of the "Golden Ring" without the participation and consent of the population.

Thus the discussion about whether or not there will be an ATETs began in the newspaper and later in public meetings. Ye. Tyurin rarely but passionately answers readers' letters. His arguments are generally in defense of the nuclear power industry; this is all foretold in recent years by the "greenhouse effect," reduction of organic fuel reserves, lack of a production base and few possibilities for renewed sources of energy production, alleged ecological cleanliness of nuclear power, and high productivity of labor at ATETs's.

Yaroslavl residents ask a specific question: What is the inevitability which forces construction of an AES in the upper reaches of the Volga and threatens the water supply of an enormous region of 60 million people? And near a city where cancer is sufficiently widespread even without the harsh radioactive background which is an AES's constant companion. Our city is a large chemical plant and is among the top ten most polluted and ecologically dirty cities of Russia. And the general manager's arguments are as follows: In previous years the demand for energy in the oblast has increased by four to five percent annually. Consequently, by the year 2000, the energy shortage will total 40 to 50 percent. An increase in the number of coal-powered central power and heating plants is fraught with the increase of [industrial] waste into the atmosphere. Yaroslavl's TETs use only 69 percent gas and they are not permitted to use more than these limits. And the shortage of heat in Yaroslavl during a cold winter totals approximately 200 gigacalories per hour and it will grow. The oblast gets 40 percent of its electrical power from the nation's United Energy System.

Accepting the figures the general manager talks about on faith means standing up for extensive economic development. Additional energy is needed only for carrying out the "Housing-2000" Program and for electrically heating homes in a number of reviving villages. But this does not require an ATETs because even now only nine percent of all energy resources consumed is expended for the needs of the oblast's population. Moreover, we can obtain about 20 percent of the energy by eliminating its direct losses without resorting to major capital outlays. V. Volkov and V. Tarasov, workers of the energy supervision service of that same Yarenergo, indicated that reserve in their letter. If increased resource over-use taxes are introduced in Yaroslavl Oblast as our neighbors in Kostroma have done as an experiment, even

deeper reserves will be found: Energy efficient technology and refusal to use more power-intensive processes. An examination of the technical basis of Yaroslavl's heat supply until the year 2005, conducted by the nature conservation committee, confirmed: Even if we close 180 small boiler [plants], the oblast center has the capability of producing 500 gigacalories of heat energy reserves per hour right now. On this basis, the committee proposed that the developers rule out the conclusion of the need for constructing an ATETs on a technological and economic basis.

During the course of the discussion in Yaroslavl, neither Ye. Tyurin, Yarenergo general manager nor the Minatomenergo [Ministry of Nuclear Power] representatives, were able to answer the question: Would they guarantee the safe operation of the ATETs? Appeals that new reactors with enhanced safety will allegedly be produced by 1990 do not convince anyone. Yaroslavl University Senior Lecturer V. Mitrofanov states in his letter: "The safety problem is not only technological but to an even greater degree is social. And the main factor of safety—the actor—cannot be changed within such a short time period. It is impossible to devise absolute protection from a sloppy individual, especially if he is present in a plural number."

Advocates of nuclear power plant construction very quickly defined their role as progressives and they labeled their opponents conservatives. But what kind of progress is this—an unrestrained build-up of the nuclear power industry especially when it does not entail a proportional growth of output? For the first quarter, Yaroslavl Oblast produced a four percent increase in electrical power generation. But the increase in industrial output was only two and a half percent.

In our country, we generally expend one and a half times more energy resources per unit of national income than

in the developed capitalist countries. We also probably need to search primarily for energy reserves—we have enough of them to last a very long time. Here is a simple example: Recently the author of this article replaced an old vacuum-tube black and white television with a color television. I thought that I would have to pay more for electricity. It turned out that the new set's transistors require only 200 watts and not the vacuum-tube set's 400 watts. And we already have televisions that use 40 watts. This means that it is more beneficial not to spend one and a half billion rubles on the construction of each new nuclear power plant but to use these assets to increase production of energy efficient equipment and consumer goods.

Meanwhile an ATETs is still being contemplated. The recently established Yaroslavl Branch of the Public Committee for Saving the Volga is creating a public committee to prepare a technological and economic foundation for supplying power to Yaroslavl without nuclear power plants. Ye. Alimberkova, a member of the committee and secretary of the oblast board of the Union of Science and Engineering Societies, began selecting an expert committee of scientists and specialists capable of comprehensively weighing all of the pluses and minuses of ATETs construction, as well as the refusal to do so, and developing alternative proposals. As for the latter, the proposals are still coming in.

Alas, the departments with a vested interest in ATETs construction have now undertaken emergency measures. On the site where the Gorkiy Branch of Atomenergoprojekt [Nuclear Energy Project] is conducting geological explorations and systematic clearing of a forest tract along the whole perimeter of an enormous triangle 10 to 15 kilometers from Tutayev. Five hundred hectares of forest tract have already been destroyed. By 1992, when the exploration period is completed, all 2,000 hectares of forest land will have been cleared.

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